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FRANCE SEEKS WAYS TO KEEP POLITICS PURE

Asks How Well Man Can Serve State Uninfluenced by His Own Affairs

LINE OF SEPARATION DIFFICULT TO DEFINE

Both Tardieu and Steeg Cabinets Felt Weight of Problem Now Under Debate

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—Can business be mixed with politics? This has been the fundamental question underlying French politics since last November. It has been at the bottom of the last two ministerial crises, and came very near to precipitating a third.

The Tardieu Cabinet was overthrown early in December as a result of the Oustric affair. Even before it was voted out of existence by the Senate, the Minister of Justice and two undersecretaries of state had been obliged to resign because of dealings, more or less intimate, with the banker and promoter Oustric, collapse of whose holdings on the stock exchange had resulted in a series of bank failures and involved former ministers, diplomatic officers and civil servants.

A parliamentary commission of inquiry was immediately formed to discover whether any members of the Chamber of Deputies or the Senate had been guilty of sacrificing their public responsibilities to the hope of personal gain through supporting questionable financial and industrial enterprises.

The Steeg Cabinet, which was formed as successor to the Tardieu Ministry, was overthrown in January largely because Victor Boret, Minister of Agriculture, by openly advocating the fixing of the price of wheat at a very high level, was alleged to have encouraged speculation in the grain market.

And the Laval Cabinet had to fight its hardest battle in the second week in March, when the Socialists attempted to force the resignation of Pierre-Etienne Flandin, Minister of Finance, by accusing him of showing undue concern for the welfare of the Aéropostale Company, whose attorney he had formerly been. This company, which profited by a large state subsidy and had the contract for carrying fast mails to South America by way of Morocco, had found itself in financial difficulties, and the group of banks which controlled it were obliged to suspend payments.

Throughout the period covered by these crises and political battles, the

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Law Is Demanded To Make Air Lines Pack Parachutes

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, April 14—Compulsory use of individual parachutes on all licensed commercial passenger air lines will be asked by Maurice H. Thatcher (R.), Representative from Kentucky, at the next session of Congress, he declared here today. He said that recent accidents on established air lines had emphasized the necessity for additional safety equipment, and declared that he would be the first to introduce measures for greater safety.

"Railroad trains are equipped with emergency tools for the protection of passengers in case of accident, and steamboats are required to carry life preservers," Mr. Thatcher said, "and it is foolish to allow an airplane to fly with from two to 15 passengers with no safety equipment other than the skill of the pilot and the structural factors built into the airplane."

It is expected that air-line operators will oppose the proposed measures. It is, and always has been, the contention of the commercial operators that the use of parachutes would drive passengers away, rather than attract them. The aeronautics branch of the Department of Commerce, admitting that parachutes provide a greater degree of safety, have allowed the operator's contention to prevail. However, the department officials are watching with keen interest the development of a parachute that will lower the entire plane and cargo in time of emergency.

Commercial planes flying over water routes, both in this and foreign countries, are equipped with life preservers similar in design to those provided on steamships, and in the only two emergencies reported on scheduled operation they have worked successfully.

WAR RISK INSURANCE CASE

WASHINGTON, April 13 (AP)—The Supreme Court today declined to decide whether war risk insurance is liable to or exempt from the debts of a deceased veteran. The question came up in a case arising from the settlement of the estate of Jacob E. Hallbom of Kandiyohi County, Minnesota.

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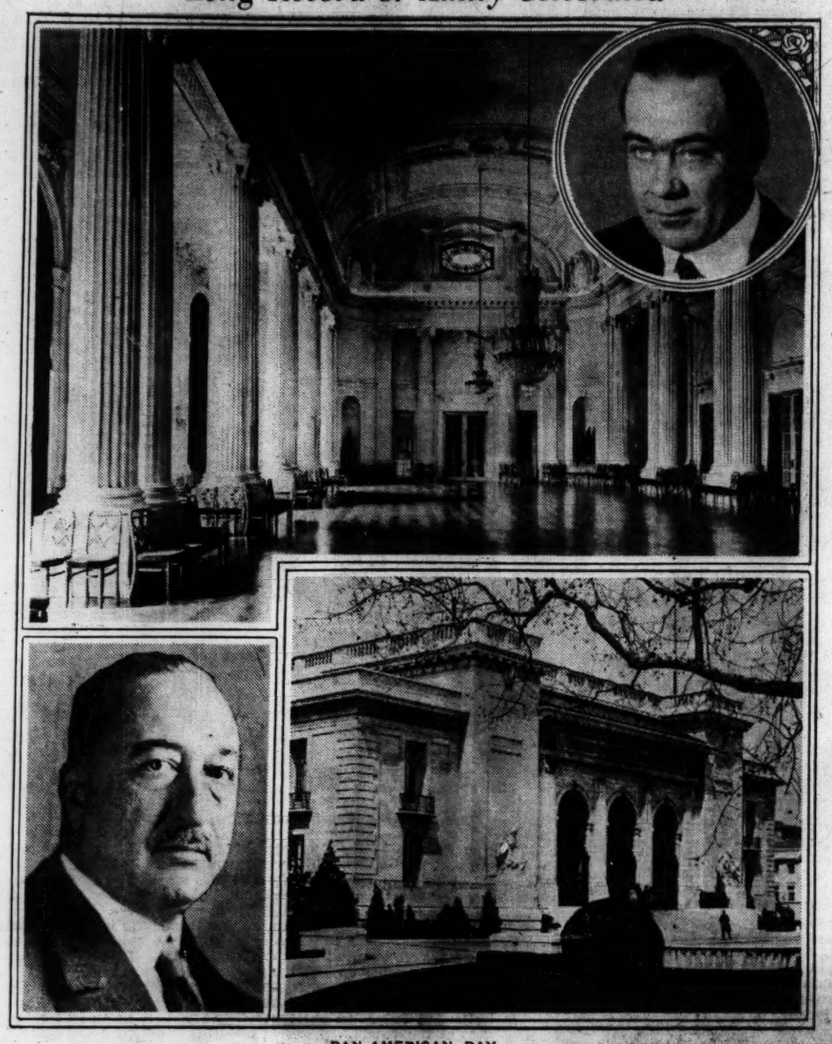
Long Record of Amity Celebrated



PAN-AMERICAN DAY

Upper Left—Hall of the Americas, Pan-American Union, Washington, D. C. Upper Right (Inset): Manuel C. Tellez, Mexican Ambassador (Wide World). Lower Row, Left to Right (Underwood)—Orestes Ferrara, Cuban Ambassador. Front or East Façade Pan-American Union, Washington, D. C.

FUND SHORTAGE NOT TO HINDER ALIEN ROUND-UP

Work Begun at Danbury on Sunday to Go On, Immigration Chief Says

The work of weeding out of New England industry the aliens who have entered the country illegally and who are now holding jobs while American citizens are seeking work, will go on.

This was made known today by Mrs. Anna C. M. Tillinghast, immigration commissioner of Boston, when the costs involved threatened to put a stop to the drive which began on Sunday, when 47 aliens were rounded up at Danbury, Conn., and brought to Boston for a hearing.

The appropriation for the district has been insufficient to meet the expenses for the fiscal year ending June 30, and the commissioner notified Washington officials that a large deficit may be expected. Rather than give up the work, however, the federal officials have authorized Mrs. Tillinghast to continue and have advised that some method would be found to absorb the deficit.

Mrs. Tillinghast said that last year 200 illegally entered Canadians were found in Massachusetts. They apparently heard of the action pending against them and slipped quietly away.

"There is also another condition that must be considered," she said. "For some time I have been receiving complaints from Americans about the seasonal workers that come in from Canada and other countries north. This applies to fishermen, hotel workers, ice-house laborers, men working aboard yachts and various other classes. They have established legal residence in this country and at the close of the seasonal period have returned home.

"This sort of thing has got to stop. Either the fishermen and other seasonal workers will establish legal residences that are legal residences in every sense of the word, or they must remain permanently in the land from which they have been coming.

Pan-American Day Heralded As Symbol of Unity and Peace

Republics of North and Latin America Join in Enthusiastic Praise of Union Founded Some Forty Years Ago to Organize International Fraternity

By ROBERT S. ALLEN
Staff Correspondent

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, April 14—To the beautiful symbol of its ideals, the Pan-American Union, representatives of the fraternity of republics of the Western Hemisphere, pointed today, under the leadership of President Hoover, in signalizing the long record of amity and mutual helpfulness of Pan-Americanism.

Forty-one years ago this agency of international harmony was first instituted as an organized movement. On April 14, 1890, the first Pan-American conference adopted its historic resolution establishing the Pan-American Union "as a commemorative symbol of the sovereignty of the American nations and the voluntary union of all in one continental community."

Today that inviolable sovereignty and collective solidarity is being hailed and acclaimed. High and low, young and old, are heralding the 40 years of peace and international coöperation, confident that the great achievements in friendship of the past are but a prelude to an even more glorious future.

To the American republics this first Pan-American Day commemorates four decades of a noble experiment in international friendship. To the world it offers the inspiring example of nations maintaining peace and good will through the instrumentality of mutual service.

Achievements Lauded

This rich background of accomplishment was the keynote of the ceremonies here and throughout Latin America where the day was honored. President Hoover, Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, Manuel C. Tellez, Ambassador from Mexico, and Orestes Ferrara, Ambassador from Cuba, dwe't on this fact in their addresses.

Each credited Pan-Americanism with noteworthy successes in preserving peace on the American continent. Each saw the splendid record of the past as opening the way for solution of the great problems that may arise in the future.

"The American republics," President Hoover said, "are today rapidly approaching the time when every major difference existing between them will be settled by the orderly processes of conciliation and arbitration. The common purpose to eliminate war and the determination to achieve peace and security represent a major contribution of the Americas to modern civilization."

"We all rejoice at this, the first celebration of Pan-American Day, because it will serve to visualize to our respective peoples the essential unity of purpose of the nations of America, as well as their common obligation to carry forward to new and higher levels the spirit of international coöperation, of which this day is the symbol," Colonel Stimson declared.

"In the past," Ambassador Tellez stated, "the Pan-American Union has been merely an association of American states for their common good.

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King Carol Renews Party Conference

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUCHAREST, Rumania, April 14—Following an armistice during the Easter observances, King Carol has renewed his audiences with the chiefs of the leading parties.

Leaving the palace last night, Dr. Lupu declared Dr. Juliu Maniu had agreed to a dissolution of Parliament, thus removing an important obstruction to the realizing of the King's program.

The retiring Premier, George Mironescu, insisted that since the Government resigned without conflict with the Crown or Parliament, the crisis should have little importance abroad.

Certain minority sympathizers believe it was a mistake not to have invited the minority parties. A German group under Dr. Roth is petitioning Nicholas Titulescu to promise a subvention to German schools and churches to prevent further hardship.

RAIN OF RED MUD SURPRISES QUEBEC

CHICOUTIMI, Que., April 14 (AP)—Reddish-tinged mud drops poured down from a heavily overcast sky on this northern Quebec town yesterday. Early in the day saffron-hued clouds hung over a wide area of the Lake St. John district, taking a darker tint toward noon, when rain fell in a brisk shower. Residents were surprised to find that the downpour was of mud.

A similar condition, which is said to have been caused by an atmosphere heavily charged with dust particles, was reported for a time in Quebec City and other towns of the province.

Postal Department to Hurl Mail Across the Continent in 24 Hours

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, April 14—Coast-to-coast air mail is to be speeded up almost one-third, the Post Office Department announced today, the new schedule to take effect immediately.

Instead of 34 hours, 15 minutes, from New York to Los Angeles, the new schedule will be three minutes less than 24 hours flat, with air mail planes hurtling the distance between Kansas City and Los Angeles faster than any average speed ever yet undertaken for mail flight schedules.

The saving of approximately 10 hours will be achieved by the faster plane service on the western leg of the schedule and by night flying after Kansas City instead of the present night stopover at that place. The new schedule provides for only a 20-minute stop there.

Mail slipped into the New York pouch at the Newark Airport at 10:45 a. m., westbound, beginning April 20 and thereafter, will arrive the next morning at 7:42 in Los Angeles, having put the entire width of the North American continent between it and its destination through the day and night of constant flight. Part of the apparent time saving is due to a 3-hour difference in time. The actual interval for the trip will be just 23 hours and 57 minutes.

An average speed of 140 miles an hour is scheduled between Kansas City and Los Angeles, the first time in the history of the service that planes with such speed have been employed. At present mail airplanes do not average over 102 miles an hour. During recent conferences with air mail operators the Postmaster-General emphasized that greater speed should be maintained if the air mail service is to be more generally popularized with business men.

STORM AGAINST ATTACKS ON DRY LAW GATHERING

Illinois Repealer Veto Is Backed by Wet Rejections Elsewhere

Dry leaders see a wave of anti-nullification attempts in the veto in Illinois by Gov. L. Emmerson of the state repeal bill.

Already they say there are signs of a distinct movement away from attacks on the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Act.

No fewer than 13 bills aimed directly or indirectly at prohibition were defeated by the Colorado Legislature and two wet measures were downed in Delaware.

New Mexico rejected two wet liberalization bills.

Coincident with Col. Amos W. W. Woodcock's pronouncement against the sale of grape concentrates, a make-your-own-wine plant was raided in New York and 300 gallons of alleged wine seized.

Speakers at the biennial convention of the National Woman's Democratic Law Enforcement League raised the cry to keep the Democratic Party dry or bolt to keep liquor out of the homes.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 14—Possibility that Gov. Louis L. Emmerson's veto yesterday of the bill to repeal state prohibition may mark the turn of the tide against further nullification attempts on the Eighteenth Amendment is being discussed today as messages of congratulation and national rejoicing pour into the Executive offices here.

An effort to override the veto was made in the House of Representatives today.

Thomas J. O'Grady, Democrat, Chicago, one sponsor of the bill, moved for a roll call to pass the measure over the Governor's veto, but on motion of Michael L. Igoe, Democratic House leader, the roll call was postponed for two weeks.

The firm stand Mr. Emmerson took against undermining national prohibition by withdrawal of state support while the Federal Constitution remains unchanged is believed certain to have national influence. By the gubernatorial veto Illinois has been saved from being placed this year in the ranks of nullification states and from the stigma of "lawlessness and rebellion," as the veto message declared.

The flow of congratulatory telegrams increased as word of Illinois' action spanned the continent and Governor Emmerson, whose decision made in the face of tremendous odds is declared to have placed him in the ranks of nationally important figures, reaffirmed his statement that politics had not entered into his thinking but that he had vetoed the repealer because it was "bad."

Both drys, who now regard him as their champion, and down-state wets, who predicted his veto had killed the chances of any other wet legislation this session, today predicted his emergence as a Republican candidate

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Paris Delegates Ready to Resume Naval Conference

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS, April 14—Although Commandant Deluze, one of the French naval experts to the London conference on the naval treaty, starts for England today, the date when René Massigli, who is the most eagerly awaited member of the French delegation, will go remains uncertain.

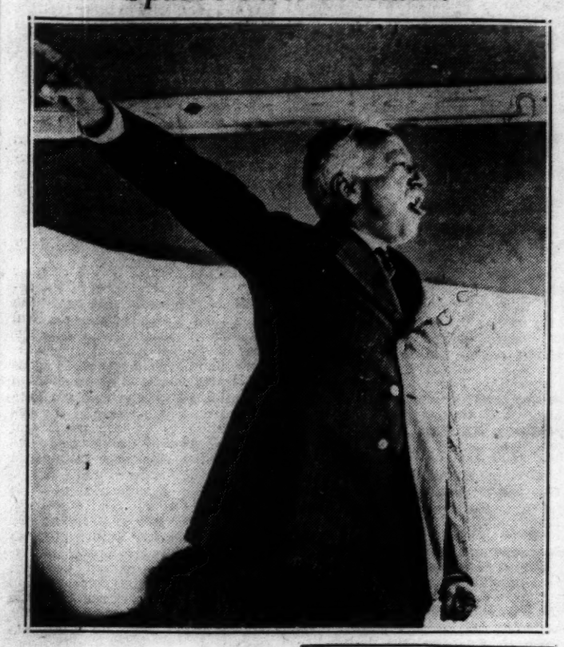
Officials here explain M. Massigli's remaining at Paris by saying that urgent matters require his attention, and that M. Basdevant, counselor of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and Paul-Boncour, who are already in London along with Mr. Deluze, can adequately represent France in the present status of negotiations. It is implied that important points of disagreement with Italy remain to be settled.

The absence of Admiral Darlant from the London consultations is explained by the fact that he is now in the Mediterranean in command of the naval detachment escorting President Doumergue on his visit to Tunisia.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs refuses to state when M. Massigli is likely to proceed to London.

KING OF SPAIN ABDICATES; ZAMORA TAKES PRESIDENCY OF REPUBLICAN GOVERNMENT

Spain's First President



Ruler Bows to People's Verdict Expressed at Sunday's Elections

RESULTS SURPASSED HIGHEST FORECASTS

Proclamations of a Republic by Cities Forced King to Give Up Throne

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MADRID, April 14 (AP)—King Alfonso, the last of the Bourbons, abdicated at 6 o'clock this evening (1 p. m. E. S. T.).

The Monarch, who was born a King and had reigned in the ancient Spanish capital more than a quarter of a century, bowed to the sweeping demands for a republic that his subjects voiced last Sunday, and stepped out.

A republican government, with Niceto Alcala Zamora as provisional President, took charge immediately of the ancient and historic Monarchy.

With the proclamation of a republic at Barcelona this morning and similar proclamations at Saragossa, San Sebastian and other cities, it became a certainty that the King would have to go.

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MADRID, April 14—Without open revolution Spain today was carried forward by its own impetus to a Republic under the force of the verdict unmistakably expressed in the municipal elections of Sunday.

Dimensions of the Republican and Socialist victory at the polls indeed exceeded all expectations. Even the most rabid Monarchists derived little comfort from the actual numerical position. Today the eyes of the world were on the Royal Palace at Madrid, where the last of the Hapsburgs finally decided to abdicate.

Exactly two months after his patchwork solution of Spain's acute constitutional problems, King Alfonso XIII had the bitter experience of seeing the whole monarchical structure fall like a house of cards.

Even El Debate, Roman Catholic and fervently Conservative organ, admitted the personal issue of Alfonso was now immediate and inescapable. While rebutting the popular demand for the King's abdication straight away—on purely argumentative grounds that the Socialists and Republicans cannot claim full political consequences in elections in which they had resolved to take part only because of "their essentially administrative character"—the newspaper appealed for a parliamentary decision at the earliest possible moment.

Move to Gain Time

National elections, this Conservative organ proclaims, which would be a referendum on the issue of a monarchy or republic, must be kept supplemented by a constituent assembly.

The object of this group was mainly, of course, to gain time. Coming from a strongly Monarchist quarter, however, such a proposal is of the utmost significance. Other groups of the Right join in demanding parliamentary ratification of Sunday's surprise verdict.

There is practically no danger of a military dictatorship. The army is divided and even a section of the King's own civil guard, it is reported, has been placed under arrest for reminding His Majesty that they are there to serve the public interest and not that of any régime.

Among opponents of King Alfonso—that is to say, the majority of articulate Spaniards—it is taken for granted that the royal family will shortly leave the country, and mention is focused only on the most likely Government which can be formed now to effect transition to a republic.

Shower of Manifestoes

The names of Francisco Cambo, Melquiades Alvarez and other members of constitutent groups are being mentioned, even that of José Antonio Sanchez Guerra.

Since yesterday morning it has rained manifestoes. Niceto Alcala Zamora and other members of the "shadow republic" of last December, after hailing the elections as a "prodigious act of civic dignity," informed the country and international public opinion that if King Alfonso and the hierarchy of the state did not respond with similar civic dignity they disclaimed all responsibility for what might happen.

It is worth noting incidentally that the orderliness of election day has been maintained everywhere and unfortunate incidents have been few and far between.

Early this morning the police were good humoredly fraternizing with the jubilant Madrid crowd with civic guards looking on approvingly, until another force of Madrid police, unaware of this, came along and fired shots into the crowds, causing a number of injuries and considerable alarm.

The executive of the General Union of Workers and the Socialist Party has issued a veiled threat of a general strike should any attempt be made by the "powers that be" to "sterilize" the product of the municipal polling.

Alba Sends Greetings

Santiago Alba, telegraphing from Paris, maintains his attitude that at all costs Spain must avoid civil war, but he himself, not being prepared to coöperate in any intermediary dynastic solution, namely King Alfonso abdicating in favor of any other member of the royal family, he announces his retirement from active politics,

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FIVE-YEAR PLAN TO BE FIRST LINK IN SOVIET SCHEME

Glowing Picture of Russian Second Period of Development Painted

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MOSCOW, April 14—That the present Five-Year Plan is not an isolated phenomenon but the first link in a long chain planned for national economic development was made clear by a speech delivered by the head of the State Planning Commisssion, V. V. Kuibisheff, before a conference of natural scientists and engineers meeting here.

Mr. Kuibisheff announced that a new five-year plan is to begin to operate in 1933, since it is anticipated the present plan of the basic industrial branches will be fulfilled and surpassed by the end of 1932. Mr. Kuibisheff painted a glowing picture of Russian economic development under the second plan, predicting that the country would surpass the United States and become the greatest metal-producing country in the world by 1937.

He emphasized the enormous need of metal for internal consumption, due to the projected reconstruction of the transportation system and the functioning of many big automobile, tractor, and agricultural machinery factories. Mr. Kuibisheff stated that the population of the Ural region and the Kuznetzk district of Siberia would double and treble as a result of the huge industrial development there and predicted that Soviet electrical power production would be eight or ten times the present figures by the end of the second five-year plan. Mr. Kuibisheff declared that Russia possesses the greatest natural resources in the world, still imperfectly known.

M. V. Molotoff, Premier, addressing the congress asserted that it was not the Soviet policy to exaggerate or emphasize the political waverings which the technical intelligentsia experienced in past years but rather to assist even those people who experienced such waverings now to participate in socialistic reconstruction.

A new case of alleged sabotage was reported today in the Ukrainian town of Dniepropetrovsk where the court after a 10-day trial sentenced 10 persons to be shot and 58 to various terms of imprisonment, on a charge of disorganizing the supply of industrial centers, surreptitiously dealing with the Kulaks and releasing the latter from their obligations to deliver definite quantities of grain to the state at fixed prices.

Above—NICETO ALCALA ZAMORA, Provisional President (Wide World). Below—Former King ALFONSO XIII

CRITICAL YEARS MARK REIGN OF KING ALFONSO

Courage Shown in Early Years Made Young Monarch Popular at First

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Alfonso XIII was literaly born a king being the posthumous son of Alphonso XII.

He inherited a disturbed country, Spain having only a short time previously emerged from an acute phase of the long-standing Carlist struggle. Nor was the young King, when he eventually came of age in 1902, under any misconception of teh difficulty of his position, for in close succession during the next few years came numerous attempts to assassinate him. The conspicuous courage he displayed under these trying conditions won him

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Spanish Cabinet Formed; Lerroux Foreign Minister

MADRID, April 14 (AP)—The following tentative Cabinet of the new Spanish provisional republican government was announced this afternoon as follows:

President, Niceto Alcala Zamora.
Minister of Interior, Miguel Maura.
Minister of Finance, Indalecio Prieto.
Minister of Justice, Alvaro Albornoz.
Minister of Foreign Affairs, Alejandro Lerroux.
Minister of War, Manuel Azana.
Minister of Labor, Marcelino Domingo.
Minister of Public Works, Francisco Largo Caballero.
Minister of Instruction, Fernando de Los Rios.
Minister of Economy, Casares Gil.

No announcement of a Navy Minister in the new Government was named.

Republic Proclaimed In Several Cities

MADRID, April 14 (AP)—Spanish cities in which a republic was reported proclaimed today are the following, with their population:

Barcelona, 767,774; Saragossa, 155,529; Cordova, 82,243; San Sebastian, 76,016; Huelva, 44,058; Vigo, 53,391.

A republic was also reported to have been proclaimed at Almeria, Leon and a large number of smaller Spanish towns.

Wakatsuki Announces New Cabinet; Policy Reported Close to Hamaguchi's

Minami Replaces Ugaki as War Minister—Hara Holds Commerce Portfolio

TOKYO, April 14 (AP)—Reijiro Wakatsuki, new Premier of Japan, announced the composition of his Cabinet, which will be almost the same as the Cabinet of his predecessor, Yuko Hamaguchi.

Gen. Jiro Minami replaces Gen. Kazunari Ugaki as Minister of War; Shujiro Hara replaces Magoichi Tawara as Minister of Commerce, and Yukio Sakurauchi replaces Genji Matsuda in the Overseas Affairs portfolio in the new ministry. The Chief Secretary of the Cabinet will be Takukichi Kawasaki, replacing Fujiya Suzuki.

Mr. Wakatsuki intimated that his ministry, which he will present to the Emperor late today, will pursue much the same policy as that of the Hamaguchi Ministry.

Japanese Premier

Wide World
REIJIRO WAKATSUKI

Pan-American Day Heralded As Symbol of Unity and Peace

(Continued from Page 1)

Through the creation of Pan-American Day, it has become an institution of greater significance, it has become an association of the American peoples for the good of all.

"From the barren wastes of Little America to those of the uninhabitable North, for the first time in history a single harmonious hymn is laten in the spaces, a single solemn hymn raised by the common aspirations of the free peoples of the American republics."

Youth Appealed to

And Ambassador Ferrara, in addressing the university and high school students of the capital who joined in the official ceremonies, said: "From the youth of today will spring the statesmen of tomorrow. In the capital of every one of the other 20 American republics people are assembled as we are here, all animated by the same feeling of solidarity.

"I hope that every year we shall convene for identical ceremonies, devoting our best thoughts on this day to the practical achievements and great ideals of Pan-Americanism."

The program here opened at 12:30 p. m., with the President's address to a special session of the governing board of the Pan-American Union. Colonel Stimson followed him and he in turn was followed by Ambassador Tellez, dean of the Washington diplomatic corps.

Upon the completion of the session of the board, exercises participated in by the university and high school students were held in the gardens of the Pan-American Union. Ambassador Ferrara addressed the young people and he was replied to by Edwin McClintock, an American high school student, and Carlos H. Lee of Chile, a university student.

Miniature standards containing the flags of the 21 American republics were then presented to the republics of the schools participating in the ceremonies by Colonel Stimson. The members of the board then planted a tree to commemorate the historic event.

Exercises Broadcast

The exercises at the Pan-American Union were broadcast over a nation-wide network and were also sent by short wave to Latin America and rebroadcast there by local stations.

Later in the afternoon amid the atmosphere of athletic sport there were additional ceremonies in which thousands attending the opening game of the Washington major league baseball team participated. As in the morning, President Hoover led these exercises.

The keynote of these public honors was a flag-raising ceremony. With members of the ball teams and official groups from the diplomatic corps assembled, the 21 flags representing the Pan-American countries were hoisted, accompanied by cannon-fire salute. As each flag was raised, the strains of the respective national anthems were played by the United States Army Band. At the conclusion of the salute, the United States flag was raised.

The capital aglow with bright spring weather and thronged with thousands of visitors from all over the country to see the famous cherry blossoms was still further enhanced with bunting and flags everywhere. The city was in a gay holiday mood in keeping with the happiness of the occasion.

Hoover Stresses Unity Of Purpose Among American Republics

President Hoover's speech was as follows:

I am glad to be your guest at this special session of the governing board of the Pan American Union, which you are holding in honor of Pan-American Day.

I recently issued a proclamation, calling upon our people to give this day due observance, and this proclamation has received general approval throughout the country. Exercises are being held at this time in public schools and universities and by civic organizations in every section of the Union. Pan-American Day will become an outward symbol of the constantly strengthening unity of purpose and unity of ideals of the republics of this hemisphere.

In the latter part of 1928 I had the privilege of visiting 11 of the countries of Latin America. This visit made a deep and lasting impression upon me

It was inspiring to observe, at first hand, not only the progress that Latin America is making along social, economic and cultural lines, but also the important part which the countries you represent are destined to play in world affairs.

It was clear, too, that the nations of America have everything to gain by keeping in close touch with one another and by developing that spirit of mutual confidence which has its roots in a reciprocal understanding of national aims and aspirations.

Basic Questions Involved

Although each of the republics of this hemisphere possesses problems peculiar to itself, there are certain basic questions relating to democratic progress and social betterment common to us all and in the solution of which we can be most helpful to one another. This spirit of mutual helpfulness is the corner stone of true Pan-Americanism. The Pan-American Union not only symbolizes this spirit, but gives to it concrete expression in many practical and constructive ways.

It is of the greatest importance that the people of the United States become better acquainted with the history, the traditions, the culture and the ideals of the other republics of America.

To an increasing extent, courses on the languages, literature and history of the nations of Latin America are being offered in the educational institutions of the United States.

A similar realization of the importance of becoming better acquainted with the history and development of the United States exists in the countries of Latin America. Increasing numbers of students from the countries to the south are being enrolled in the colleges and universities of the United States.

I cannot emphasize too strongly this important aspect of inter-American relations. These cultural currents not only contribute to better international understanding, but also emphasize the essential unity of interest of the American republics.

Through the Pan-American Society and its branches established in different sections of the country, the importance and significance of the culture of the Latin-American nations are being brought home to our people. We owe much to the unselfish men who have devoted so much time and energy to this work. The activities of the Pan-American Society admirably supplement the important work that is being done by the Pan-American Union.

A peculiarly heavy responsibility rests upon the nations of the Western Hemisphere; a responsibility which, at the same time, is a high privilege. Richly endowed by nature, we enjoy the great advantage of inhabiting a hemisphere free from the jealousies and antagonisms which have proved such obstacles to progress and prosperity in other sections of the world. We have developed an international system based on the principle of equality, combined with a full recognition of the obligations as well as the rights of states.

Enviable Record Achieved

The American republics are today rapidly approaching the time when every major difference existing between them will be settled by the orderly processes of conciliation and arbitration. In this respect, the Western Hemisphere has placed an enviable record before the nations of the world.

From the earliest period of their history, the governments of the republics of this hemisphere have been earnest advocates of the peaceful settlement of international disputes. They have demonstrated their willingness and even eagerness to adopt and apply mediation, conciliation and arbitration. The common purpose to eliminate war and the determination to achieve peace and security represent a major contribution of the Americas to modern civilization.

The full significance of this achievement is not always realized, for it carries with it heavy obligations to posterity. Future progress along these lines can only be assured through constant vigilance and by an unswerving determination to make the Union of the American Republics, as now expressed in the Pan-American Union, an example to the world.

We are not attempting in any way to develop a superstate, or to interfere with the freedom of action of any of the states, members of the union, but rather to develop an atmosphere of good will—a spirit of coöperation and mutual understanding—in which any difference that may arise, no matter how important, will find a ready solution.

I cordially congratulate you, gentlemen of the governing board, on your happy initiative in establishing Pan-American Day and, at the same time, I send a message of fraternal greeting, in the name of the people of the United States, to all the inhabitants of our sister republics.

Stimson Emphasizes Larger Significance Of Pan-American Day

Colonel Stimson said in part:

You have intrusted me with the delightful task to speak in your name on the larger significance of Pan-American Day, which we are today celebrating for the first time. The governing board of the Pan-American Union has assumed the responsibility to secure the observance of this day throughout the republics of America and has thereby incurred the obligation to give to it a deep spiritual significance.

I feel that I am giving expression to what is in the mind of every member of the board when I say that Pan-American Day is intended to emphasize those basic principles of international service which tend to bring the nations of America closer to one another.

Our economic and social problems are so similar in many respects and the advantages to be gained by close coöperation are so manifest that it is most fitting that we should set aside one day of the year to impress these truths upon our respective peoples.

Activities Enlarged

The period of 40 years that has elapsed since the establishment of the Pan-American Union is one which we may look back upon with the deepest satisfaction.

In a sense, the progress of the Pan-American movement is reflected in the growth of the Pan-American Union. Created by the First International Conference of American States in 1890 as the "Commercial Bureau of the American Republics," the organization at its inception was intended to serve as a clearing house of information in matters effecting the trade of the member states.

With each succeeding conference, the activities of the Pan-American Union have been enlarged, until it is today an outstanding example of the possibilities of international coöperation.

In the economic field, not only does the Pan-American Union continue to perform its original function of collating and disseminating commercial statistics, but also compiles and, through its various bulletins, prints and widely distributes information on the financial situation of the several states; on the development of communication and transportation facilities, and on the many other phases of the national economy of the countries, members of the Union.

Culture Knits Nations

In recent years, preferential consideration has been given by the union to the development of closer intellectual, social and cultural relations between the countries of the American Continent. The activities of the organization in this respect have resulted in promoting the interchange of students and professors between the American republics; the establishment of scholarships and fellowships; the teaching of the languages, literature and history of the nations of America.

The constructive achievements of the last 40 years give promise of even larger results in the future. We nave in this hemisphere entered upon a period of international development which I firmly believe is destined to give to the world an outstanding example of mutual helpfulness in the solution of the problems common to all our countries.

Without the slighest attempt at compulsion—in an atmosphere of mutual respect and confidence—we are endeavoring to place the experience of each at the service of all, thus promoting the well-being of our respective peoples.

We all rejoice at this, the first celebration of Pan-American Day, because it will serve to visualize to our respective peoples the essential unity of purpose of the nations of America, as well as their common obligation to carry forward to new and higher levels the spirit of international coöperation, of which this day is the symbol.

Cuban Ambassador Asks Youth of Republics To Study Pan-Americanism

Dr. Orestes Ferrara, Cuban Ambassador, stated in part:

The establishment of an international organization can have no permanent results if it be not vivified by sentiments of respect, of consideration and of affection among its members. Treaties and conventions have been in all epochs the fruit of the long and patient efforts of statesmen and diplomats, but their constructive benefits have been at times destroyed in a single day. The great essential among nations is the spirit of harmony.

The international policy of the world has been based fundamentally upon two principles: elimination and coöperation. With Pan-Americanism we definitely took the road of coöperation.

Nowadays the relations between countries are so intimate; their interests are so interdependent; general rules of life are held so much in common, that international cooperation is not only a noble ideal, but a necessity of our daily existence.

Distances Shortened

We have shortened distances, changing the old idea of space. We interchange millions of tons of commodities; as soon as we have a little culture we speak different languages; we travel easily and comfortably over great parts of the earth. We have created the same environment with the same principles of morality and justice everywhere. That is a reality in all our modern world.

It is the duty of the statesman to acknowledge the facts and to carry them always toward higher purposes. So when James Blaine, Secretary of State of the United States, convoked the first Pan-American Conference, he was realizing what was already in the nature of things. Likewise, when the delegates from all the Americas have taken action at six Pan-American Conferences they have followed the indications of previously established events.

I desire to address especially the young people. The work of consolidating Pan-Americanism rests particularly upon them.

Youth's Mission Stressed

We have initiated trends toward economic and political understandings, similar juridical institutions, reciprocal sanitary defense, intellectual coöperation, and have undertaken many other important mutual activities; youth must consummate and improve all these activities and carry them to completion with generous mind, without any ill-advised idea of obtaining benefit to the prejudice of others. From the youth of today will spring the statesmen of tomorrow.

At the present moment youth has also another mission, a mission equally important: to know the basis of Pan-Americanism, to understand the feelings and ideas of their contemporaries in the other nations of America; to speak their languages; to frequent the institutions where any American can meet and understand other Americans from distant latitudes; to acquire knowledge of the modes of life, methods of business, political systems, and the general habits of the other inhabitants of this hemisphere. By fulfilling this mission they will acquire knowledge of immense reciprocal value.

In the capital of every one of the other 20 American republics, people are assembled as we are here, all animated by the same feeling of solidarity. I hope that every year we shall convene for identical ceremonies, devoting our best thoughts on this day to the practical achievements and great ideals of Pan-Americanism.

Culture and Charm Await Traveler Off the Beaten Track in South America

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A modern, energetic, and altogether interesting Latin America was today introduced to thousands of United States citizens. And, that the introduction might more fittingly be observed, President Hoover designated April 14 as Pan-American Day and asked for expressions of cordial good will from the American public.

It was, perhaps, more especially to South America that the President referred when urging that the ties between the Americas be more closely welded. For the ties between the United States, Mexico and the republics in Central America already have been closely knitted owing to the proximity of these countries to one another. But with South America lying off the beaten track of the European-bound tourists, the vast continent south of Panama has remained practically only a name.

Perhaps no land in the world is more open to misconception than this continent, some 4600 miles long with an area of 7,000,000 square miles and a population of nearly 79,000,000. Especially erroneous is the idea that uncivilized peoples inhabit most of the countries, for, while it is true that a certain percentage of the population is Indian by descent, except for remote sections in the upper Amazon the Indians dwelling in the mountains and back countries are no more savages than the red men on the national reservations. In fact, 70 per cent of the population has predominating European elements.

Culture and Industry Found

In no part of the world is there greater culture than is found among the families having for ancestors those settlers who came from Spain, Portugal, France, Germany and England, some as far back as the sixteenth century. Great centers of learning date back to that century when the church and the army marched side by side to the conquest of new lands. And great industrial enterprises have since waged ceaseless commercial warfare in virgin territory.

South America might well be called a "land of violent contrasts" for it has the largest snakes and the smallest birds; the densest forests and the broadest plains. It possesses vegetation unsurpassed in beauty, and mountains thousands of feet high. Concerning this country, not far distant, the United States may perhaps be somewhat practical and too inclined to deal with cold facts whenever it pictures the continent growing 65 per cent of the world's coffee, 72 per cent of its flaxseed, 54 per cent of its beef, 66 per cent of its corn and nearly all of its nitrate. But cold facts of commerce cannot approach the combination of good will, appreciation and coöperation when a mutual conception of the individuality and problems of the two peoples is desired. However, the commercial aspect is not mentioned in President Hoover's proclamation of April 14 as Pan-American Day. It deals with the more general understanding of all that South American means, its culture and ideals.

Cities Possess Beauty

And so just without the doors of the United States lies this continent with cities as fine as anywhere in the world: Rio de Janeiro with its miles of drives along a harbor shore unsurpassed for beauty; Buenos Aires with its buildings of architectural design, the wonder of modern architects; Asuncion with its structures of the distant past peering through thick foliage at the edifices of today, and La Paz, high up in the mountains far removed from the more cosmopolitan life of the cities along the coast line of travel.

Lakes scattered far and wide rival the bluest and deepest in Switzerland. Lake Titicaca, between Bolivia and Peru, at an altitude of 12,545 feet among the cloud tipped mountains, covers 5500 square miles, its depth at the deepest part 700 feet and its entire length 138 miles. And the mountains! The Alps are no grander or more thickly covered with snow. The South American Andes, nearly 4400 miles long with an average height of 13,000, and a width at some points of 100 miles traverse the continent.

And, finally, the rivers. The mighty Amazon, the largest waterway in the world, navigable some 3000 miles and sometimes called the Mediterranean of the South; the Orinoco, navigable for some 1000 miles, its banks lined with dense forests; La Plata forming one of the world's greatest trading harbors, and the Magdalena nearly 2000 miles long and navigable for 700.

Fleets Fill Harbors

Fleets of steamships ply the waters along the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of this continent. Vessels from Europe, Asia, Africa and North America crowd the deep and busy harbors of the 11 republics. Airlines skirt the shores, cross the Andes to link the east and west coasts. Highways link towns and villages to vast plains, climb inland among the mountains to the Indian settlements. Tracks of steel wind in and out along the coast cities and scale the Andes mountains. Locomotion has changed since the days when the Spaniards made their way slowly among the wild tribes of hostile Indians.

South America offers wide choice of climates—from tropical heat to extreme cold. In the east the country from Venezuela to the delta of the Orinoco generally rises abruptly from the coast; between each range of mountains lie fertile valleys where the soil lends itself to semitropical cultivation.

From the Orinoco to the Amazon a large area of land watered by the tributaries of the two rivers is covered by heavy forests of valuable timber containing millions of feet of rubber trees and embracing open grass-covered plains known as llanos.

South from the Amazon to the borders of the Rio Grande do Sul the country rises rapidly and open, rolling plateaus appear. Farther south to the borders of Patagonia are the grass plains of the Pampas.

This, geographically, is South America. To understand its people one must know them; to know them one must visit their continent. They are entertaining, friendly and cultured; especially those in the great cities. Off the beaten track of the energetic American traveler they live, but their friendship is worth cultivating. And now on this 14th day of April, President Hoover asks the citizens of the United States to extend to them expressions of friendly good will. To do so should be easy, even for those who have discovered only today that South America is more than a name on a map.

KING ABDICATES; ZAMORA HEADS SPAIN'S REGIME

(Continued from Page 1)

wishes Godspeed to the Republic and to efforts of the new Spain.

Señor Cambo, on the other hand, has come posthaste to Madrid, undaunted by the discomfiture of his Liga party in the Barcelona elections, preparing to shed his monarchist coat and do any necessary spade work for the working out of the new régime.

It is thought the Cambo group will find some means of collaborating with the leaders of the constitutent group to carry on the government for the time being. Even this solution, however is jeopardized by the declaration of Señor Alvarez, Reformist, who has reverted once and for all to his Republican affections, who asserts that the elections have already pronounced the verdict which he thought to attain through a constituent assembly.

His opinion is not shared, however, by Francisco Bergamin and other members of the Reformist group. The whole situation may be perhaps summed up in the words of the French statesman, Thiers, quoted by Señor Alba, "Events have been stronger than all our predictions."

Zamora Was Once Firm Supporter of Monarchy

MADRID, April 14 (AP) — Niceto Alcala Zamora once was a stanch Monarchist and a firm supporter of King Alfonso's reign.

He turned against the King, near the beginning of the dictatorship of Gen. Primo de Rivera in 1923, to avenge what he deemed a personal political insult by General Rivera.

In his quest for satisfaction he spent the most of his personal fortune and became the most defiant of the Republican leaders. Arrested for his connection with the revolt of last December, he was only recently tried by a court-martial. From his cell, during the time he was under arrest, he continued for a time to conduct his campaign for a Spanish republic.

The court-martial sentenced him to six months' imprisonment on March 23 and on March 25 his freedom was given to him on the condition that he refrain from anti-Government politics. On April 5 he predicted the establishment of a republic if the Monarchists were defeated in Sunday's elections.

Before General de Rivera became dictator in 1923 Alcala Zamora had been a deputy in the Parliament, Secretary of the Civil Government in Madrid, Undersecretary of Finance and Postmaster-General. He had served in three cabinets.

When General de Rivera charged that the old-line politicians of Spain were factors in political corruption and useless appendages to public life, Alcala Zamora demanded satisfaction from King Alfonso, and when the King failed to give it he declared himself a Republican.

He is a brilliant orator and his oratorical powers were immediately used with effect by the anti-Monarchists as soon as Gen. Primo de Rivera fell from power and free speech and assembly rights were restored.

When he was arrested on Dec. 14 for participation in the December revolt he defiantly told his captors: "Yes, I am one of the leaders of the revolt. I was to have been the first president of the Spanish republic."

He was born in the village of Priego, Province of Cordova, and gained his prestige in the legal profession after many early struggles.

City Hall at Barcelona Occupied by Republicans

BARCELONA, Spain, April 14 (AP)—A republic was proclaimed here at 2 p. m. today.

Republicans and Catalan Separatists, who were elected Sunday, marched to the City Hall, took possession without fighting, and proclaimed a Spanish republic amid the cheers of a great crowd of people in the square below.

The group was headed by Francesco Macia, leader of the Catalan Separatists.

CRITICAL YEARS MARK REIGN OF KING ALFONSO

(Continued from Page 1)

increasing respect from the Spanish people and contributed much to sustain the throne through periods of serious disturbance.

Alfonso came to the throne soon after Spain had lost its last American possessions and the Philippines and Guam in the Pacific, by the rebellion of Cuba and the war of 1898 with the United States. These set-backs had contributed to the rise of Socialism in the country and the ever-mounting wave of popular opinion in favor of a republic, which was only temporarily stemmed by the dictatorship imposed by Gen. Primo de Rivera.

The fact that Spain had for many years never known a settled form of government was reflected, both at home and abroad, for the inability of the Spanish troops to settle the difficulties with the Moroccan tribesmen was paralleled by the frequent overturns of government at home, some 20 changes of Cabinet having taken place in a stretch of six years.

Weakness and vacillation in Madrid allowed Alfonso to take more and more control, and when discontent in the army over mismanagement at Melilla was added to the failure of Antonio Maura to evolve satisfactory reforms that would satisfy the nation as a whole and the Catalonian extremists in particular, events led swiftly to the de Rivera dictatorship in 1923, and the growth of republicanism culminating in the present crisis.

JERUSALEM SCHOOLS CLOSED ON PAY ISSUE

JERUSALEM, April 14 (AP)—Nearly 300 schools have been closed here and more than 22,000 children are having a compulsory holiday as a consequence of refusal of the Hebrew Teachers Union to accept a reduction in pay prescribed by the Jewish agency executive.

Teachers have not received their salaries since December and some of them are said to be starving.

Detroit Air Exhibit Attracts Amateur And Flier of Fame

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DETROIT, Mich., April 14—Pilots, international and of lesser note, pilots who have scraped the ceiling and skimmed the Seven Seas, those who have ridden when ships were made of wood and men of iron, matrons who have won their wings, and boys and girls who are just learning to glide, are having their fling while the National Aircraft Show is in progress.

Many notables are here. Some of those who did not come are elsewhere trying to break records. At least 50 of aviation's first pilots, known as the "Early Birds," an association of pioneer airmen, have arrived for their fourth annual meeting, the first in Detroit. They are guests of W. E. Scripps, publisher, who became a member by having piloted, in 1912, the first privately owned plane in Detroit.

The membership of the Early Birds is limited to those who piloted a glider, airplane, balloon or airship prior to Dec. 17, 1916.

Many of the light planes being shown at the exposition are priced at from $1000 to $2000. As it is now possible to finance a plane the same as one does in buying an automobile, manufacturers feel certain now that the number of planes in use will increase rapidly.

Gunboat Instructed To Guard Americans

WASHINGTON, April 14 (AP)—The commander of the gunboat Asheville reported to the Navy Department today that four Americans have been killed and three were missing within the last 48 hours.

The State Department announced that orders had been dispatched to the commander of the gunboat Asheville to land forces to protect 300 American citizens at Puerta Cabezas, Nicaragua, which is endangered by an advance of Nicaraguan insurgents.

The Asheville arrived at Puerta Cabezas last night. The American residents of that port, mostly employees of the Standard Fruit & Steamship Company and the Bragman's Bluff Lumber Company, today were reported concentrated on the water front, or aboard the steamer Cefalu.

The Navy Department reports said the insurgents threatening Puerta Cabezas are much stronger than at first believed.

They are of the same insurgent forces that have been operating in northwestern Nicaragua under Sandino, Blandon and Pedron.

These forces apparently are moving in large bodies across northern Nicaragua converging on Puerta Cabezas.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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Pleases Husbands

. . . . Here's a unique mayonnaise that quickly wins the men!

WHAT! YOU WANT A SECOND HELPING OF SALAD? WHY GEORGE, IT MUST BE THE HELLMANN'S MAYONNAISE THAT HAS CHANGED YOU!
YES, HELEN, THIS MAYONNAISE IS CERTAINLY VERY DIFFERENT. IT GIVES SALAD SA NEW FLAVOR. I NEVER TASTED ANYTHING QUITE SO GOOD.

WIVES: Here's a mayonnaise you will want to try at once ...particularly if your husband is not enthusiastic about salads. Its appeal to men, you will agree, is extraordinary!

The reason for its unique flavor? Carefully chosen ingredients, first of all. Breakfast eggs, special salad oils, thrice strained vinegar, an unusual blend of Far East Spices. All mixed to the exact proportions of its famous old French recipe.

And then *double whipping* . . . a special scientific blending process that mixes the ingredients to a harmony of perfection. See photograph below.

Try Hellmann's Mayonnaise on the next salad that you serve your husband. If either of you feels that it does not measure up to every promise we make, please take back the jar and get your money.

Hellmann's Mayonnaise Magnified 1500 times. Note small, even globules

Get a pint or half-pint jar at your grocer's today. Hellmann's is the mayonnaise that always has been identified by the Blue Ribbon on the label.

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Wrist Watches

$8.75

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NEW mesh, link or cord bracelets in both men's and women's. Parts are obtainable anywhere in this country, so repairs are possible.

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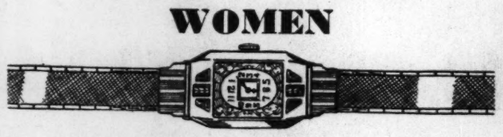

Mesh bracelets, black decoration on case, $8.75.
Other styles on ribbon bracelet.

MEN

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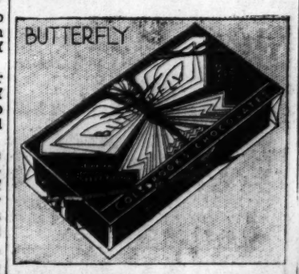

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ANKLE-FASHIONED OXFORDS keep their good looks longer. *Ankle-fashioning* gives snug ankle fit—smoother lines, even after months of wear. No gapping—no slipping.

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Nunn-Bush *Ankle-fashioned* OXFORDS

GOVERNMENTS ARE URGED TO AID TALENTED BLIND

World Conference on Work for This Group Opens New York Sessions

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, April 14—An appeal to all governments to take more active interest in the education of talented blind persons and in vocational guidance and placement work for them was voiced by Dr. Carl Strehl of Marburg-Lahn, Ger., at the World Conference on Work for the Blind at the Pennsylvania Hotel today.

Dr. Strehl is editor of a monthly magazine in raised type, published in Germany, and is chairman of the managing committee for the Organization of the International Congress for the Blind.

Official delegates from 36 nations have gathered here for the conference, which has convened at the call of President Hoover, who issued invitations to 50 countries a year ago to send representatives to the meetings. Australia, China, Egypt, India, Uruguay, New Zealand, South Africa and many other distant countries are represented. Approximately one-fourth of the delegates are blind. Besides the delegates, a large number of natural scientists, educators, sociologists and others are attending the meeting unofficially. Among them are men and women who have had long experience in dealing with their problems.

Discussing special institutions for advanced teaching of these persons, Dr. Strehl said that, while it was not altogether desirable to segregate them, such schools "tend to create a much more suitable environment and a better basis for good work."

"But we believe, even if they attend special schols, such contacts can be easily established by means of social affairs, dances, plays and sports," he added.

Take Up Most Any Subject

At the university the student may take up almost any subject, he said, and in several countries a movement to found a special university for them has been opposed from their own ranks.

There is no special type of academic calling for them, he continued—the professional men among them have to be as proficient as the seeing men in order to hold their own in the competition. There are a number of positions in public or private offices or institutions which could be filled by really competent blind persons.

"What we need," Dr. Strehl continued, "is a vocational guidance bureau which puts the right man in the right place. It will never do to divide the academically blind into a few groups and give them this or other kinds of work no matter whether the individual likes the work or not or whether he shows any special ability for it.

"We must appeal to the governments to take more active interest in the education of the talented blind, and in vocational guidance and placement work for them, instead of leaving them to themselves, as has been done hitherto. As the number of intellectuals is very small—our intentions are not to create a blind proletariat—it should be possible to help each individual with his special problems."

If the necessary funds, he said, can be procured for the mass of the blind in general; if schools, workshops, convalescent and vacation homes are created for them, we should have the right to expect that means should be found also for their higher education. We should expect the states and municipalities to authorize a guarantee for their education and placing of highly talented persons or to provide the means to establish them in one of the professions.

Music offers the greatest opportunity for this group, both as a personal accomplishment and an intellectual means of livelihood, Donatien Lelievre of Bordeaux, France, said. Mr. Lelievre is director of the French National Federation of Societies for Assistance to Deaf Mutes and Blind.

Interesting Opening

Up to the present time music has given the members of the group the most interesting openings, Mr. Lelievre continued. "It is an art, as well as a profession, in which he finds a great satisfaction, if he has talent, and a marvelous way to express his thoughts."

Prof. Augusto Romagnoli, discussing the training of teachers of the blind, emphasized the importance of character training as "the most serious problem in the education of the blind."

"A blind person must be specially endowed with those gifts which constitute the inner light and compensate for the lack of the outer light, giving him serenity, amiability and other qualities which attract the help of those who see," he said.

The conference opened with a meeting at International House last night, at which M. C. Migel, president of the American Foundation for the Blind; Miss Helen Keller and other speakers welcomed the visiting delegates. Messages were read from President Hoover, Calvin Coolidge and Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Mr. Migel called attention to the great advance in scientific knowledge and inventions during the past 30 years, some of which, he said, have had particular interest to this group, such as the dictaphone, the phonograph and the radio.

"The old mental picture of the blind man, woman or child—weak, helpless, soliciting alms, awakening pity or otherwise appealing to the emotions for assistance and direction—has practically disappeared," he said.

In its place there has come a realization that they are integral parts of the human family, reputable members of society, qualified mentally for almost any position, merely carrying a physical handicap that can and is being minimized by proper adjustment, he said.

"In a great measure," he continued, "we find in many countries that the mentality and ability of the blind population compares favorably with the seeing population and that, given an equal chance, the percentage of intelligence per capita is fully up to that of the seeing."

Following a week of formal meetings and round table discussions here, the delegates will be taken on a special train for a tour of inspection of institutions for the blind in Philadelphia, Washington, Pittsburgh, Cleveland and Boston. The conference will reassemble here on April 29-30, when committee reports will be received and the final business transacted.

Officials of American Foundation for Blind

Above—M. C. Migel, President. Below—Robert B. Irwin, Chairman.

Argentina Removes Movie Import Duty

BUENOS AIRES, Arg., April 14 (By U. P.)—The extremely high tariff rates on importation of foreign films which became effective recently, Sunday were completely lifted by an official decree issued by Enrique Perez, Minister of Finance. The action followed protests by Argentine film distributors and theater owners that their business was being ruined by the almost prohibitive duties.

As a result of today's decree all motion picture films may now enter Argentina free of import duty, but the film importers must pay the Government 20 per cent of their net profits obtained from showing the pictures. The Government is to appoint a commission of six, composed of three governmental officials, two of whom must be accountants, and three representatives of film importers, to control and supervise the accounts.

Film distributors were somewhat uncertain of the benefits of the new order. The original tariff, which was greatly increased just recently provided for a tax of 25 per cent on a valuation of 5 pesos per kilogram of film.

At any rate, the distributors point out, the new plan of taxing them 20 per cent of their profits will enable them to pass along part of the burden to the theater owners, whereas under the high tariff conditions, the taxes on importing a film made it so expensive that only the best theaters could afford to rent them. American films form 90 per cent of the volume of imports.

Pinchot Opens Way To Buy Toll Bridges

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HARRISBURG, Pa., April 14—Formation of an intrastate bridge commission in Pennsylvania was approved by Gov. Gifford Pinchot on April 10, when he signed the resolution of George N. Wade (R.), Representative of Cumberland County, looking to the freeing of the 22 toll bridges within the Commonwealth.

The measure provides for a survey by the State Highway Department of all the toll bridges in the State and the probable cost of their acquisition, the report to be presented not later than Feb. 1, 1933.

The $3,000,000 appropriation specified in the bill assures sufficient funds for the commission to start work at once in the purchase of bridges.

These would be continued as toll structures until the purchase price was paid off, affording a revolving fund to finance the purchase of the bridges and eventually revert to the general appropriation fund.

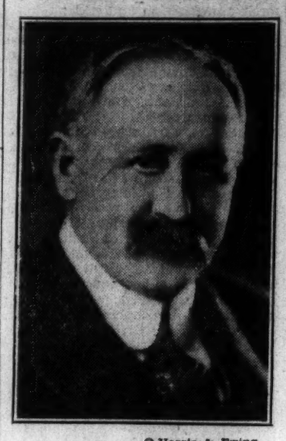
FIVE-CENT CAR FARE CLAUSE HELD BINDING

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The appellate division of the State Supreme Court, in a unanimous opinion affirming decisions of the Supreme Court and the Transit Commission has held that the 5-cent fare clauses in contracts between the city and the Interborough Rapid Transit Company were binding, both as to the subway and elevated lines.

The opinion, which was handed down on April 10, affirms the decree of Supreme Court Justice Phoenix Ingraham in the suit brought by the Transit Commission, as agent for the city, ordering performance of the 5-cent fare contract on the Interborough's combined elevated and subway system. It dismisses the company's certiorari proceedings directed against the Transit Commission's refusal to pass upon its application for a 10-cent fare on the elevated lines.

Delivers Message From Advertising Federation



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HERBERT S. HOUSTON

TRUTH DECLARED EFFECTIVE TOOL IN ADVERTISING

Has Dollars and Cents Value, Herbert S. Houston Tells Advertising Club

Truth in advertinsing has an absolute dollars and cents value to the advertiser, publisher and consumer, Herbert S. Houston, president of the Cosmos Newspaper Syndicate, told members of the Advertising Club of Boston at a luncheon in the Hotel Statler today.

Mr. Houston, who delivered the fifth message from the Advertising Federation of America to American business and the public, is a former president of the federation. He was also chairman of the board of trustees of the National Vigilance Committee and served as a member of the board of the National Better Business Bureau.

"Truth makes advertising a more effective tool in the hands of business," Mr. Houston said. "As advertising becomes a more effective tool it pays bigger dividends. The advertiser is, therefore, the direct and immediate beneficiary from his policy or truth in advertising.

"We don't claim that advertising is perfect and while we can point with pride to the advance made from the old days, nevertheless, there is still room for improvement. There are still practices which must be repressed, practices which tend to weaken public confidence in advertising."

Mr. Houston urged the elimination of "half-truths," and exaggerations in advertising. He said there is a kind of boastfulness which should be "toned down" or eliminated if the confidence of the public is to be held.

"There are occasional misleading implications—not downright misstatements—but rather subtle misrepresentations by implication," Mr. Houston explained. "This is done by picturing a beautiful thing and then mentioning some article or product alongside the picture, as if the two had direct connections.

"But after all, these are minor defects compared with other conditions that have been stamped out. The biggest thing today in all advertising is truth. It is bigger than all the tricks of the copywriter—stronger than all his knack for forceful language. It is truth which holds the confidence of the people and makes them buy. It is truth that counts in a big dollars-and-cents way."

Mr. Houston explained the organized work the Advertising Federation of America is doing to suppress untruthful advertising.

Higher Officials' Pay Is Criticized

Heavy salary increases awarded by the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company during a period of business depression were criticized by Wycliffe C. Marshall, counsel for the Central Labor Union, before the Public Utilities Commission, yesterday.

Attorney Marshall pointed out that these increases were given to the high-salaried help while operators sustained salary cuts and consumers paid higher rates. He was arguing for the labor union's petition that telephone rates be reduced.

Salaries of higher-paid officials had been increased $130,000 in one year, he declared, compared to a cut of $15,000 in operators' aggregate wages. This has been done in spite of the advice of the Public Utilities Commission, he said. "I intend to call upon the company to produce evidence that these salary increases have been justified by the way the business has been handled," he added.

LABOR OFFICIALS ELECTED

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., April 13 (AP)—The election of Arthur J. Wallace of Greenwich as president of the Connecticut Federation of Labor, was announced today. He was named by the executive council of the federation here yesterday to succeed Charles J. Moore of Torrington. John W. Murphy of New Haven was elected vice-president.

Women Discuss World Economies

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS, April 14—Under the auspices of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom an economic conference, attended by delegates from a dozen nations, commenced a three-day session here this morning.

Miss Emily Balch, international vice-president of the organization, remarked in her opening address that the present world crisis had perhaps offered the most striking proof ever known of the interdependence of all peoples.

The first session was devoted largely to the subject of rationalization in industry. Prof. Alemer Hantos, formerly Hungarian Secretary of State, described rationalization as a continual process and not a mere temporary measure in time of crisis.

Other addresses were delivered by Gabrielle Duchene, president of the French section of the league; Yella Hertzka, chairman of its economic committee, and Dr. Jacob Marschak of the Heidelberg Economic Institute.

The program also includes addresses by Mme. Tumlirova, engineer, from Prague; Dr. Herman Scheiber, European manager of the Index Number Institute of Geneva; Dr. Elizabeth Van Dorp, Bertha Heimberg, Jean Barral, Prof. Franz Oppenheim, Emmy Freundlich, and Roger Ffrancz.

PINEAPPLE PRICES CUT

Hawaiian Pineapple Company has reduced prices in its 1931 list averaging 16 per cent below 1930.

See our other advertisement in this issue.

ENNA JETTICK SHOES FOR WOMEN

YOU NEED NO LONGER BE TOLD THAT YOU HAVE AN EXPENSIVE FOOT

$5 $6

AAAAA to EEE, Sizes 1 to 12

Beautiful Hosiery $1.25

Rubber Footwear in Extreme Sizes.

EXCLUSIVELY ENNA JETTICK

NEW YORK ..... 33 W. 47 St.
NEW YORK ..... 16 E. 57 St.
BROOKLYN ..... 310 Livingston St.
JAMAICA, L. I. ..... 89-25 164th St.
FLUSHING, L. I. ..... 37-23 Main St.
FREEPORT, L. I. ..... 33 Main St.
BRIDGEPORT, CONN. ..... 1219 Main St.
STAMFORD, CONN. ..... 97 Atlantic St.
PROVIDENCE, R. I. ..... 172 Mathewson St.
LYNN, MASS. ..... 333 Union St.
CAMBRIDGE, MASS. ..... 548 Massachusetts Ave.
NEWARK, N. J. ..... 899 Broad St.
TRENTON, N. J. ..... 17 So. Broad St.
HACKENSACK, N. J. ..... 192 Main St.
ASBURY PARK, N. J. ..... 711 Cookman Ave.
PATERSON, N. J. ..... 221 Main St.
MONTCLAIR, N. J. ..... 508 Bloomfield Ave.
MT. VERNON, N. Y. ..... 52 So. 4th Ave.
NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y. ..... 514 Main St.
WHITE PLAINS, N. Y. ..... 91 Main St.
UTICA, N. Y. ..... 311 Genesee St.
WASHINGTON, D. C. ..... 1327 F St., N. W.

The Southam Newspapers OF CANADA

Six outstanding daily newspapers published in six important Canadian cities

The Vancouver Province, Vancouver, B. C.
The Calgary Herald, Calgary, Alberta
The Edmonton Journal, Edmonton, Alberta
The Winnipeg Tribune, Winnipeg, Manitoba
The Hamilton Spectator, Hamilton, Ontario
The Ottawa Citizen, Ottawa, Ontario

THE SOUTHAM PUBLISHING CO., LTD., MONTREAL, CANADA

$5 LUDY

INCLUDING BATH AND ALL MEALS
FIREPROOF GARAGE ATTACHED
ATLANTIC CITY, N.J. R.B. LUDY, M.D.
UP PER DAY SOUTH CAROLINA AVE. NEAR BEACH

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

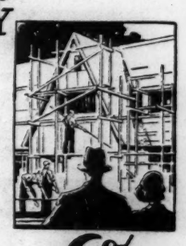
EXCELLENT EARNINGS

In This Unique Christian Service

Are you looking for a "better" position? Here is one that offers substantial earnings—and an enlarged opportunity for service. Ideally suited to church workers. Endorsed by religious and educational leaders. No travel unless you wish. Excellent preliminary training. Ask for booklet, "Your Opportunity."

Address Dept. C.M.-4
JOHN RUDIN & CO., Inc.
1018 So. Wabash Ave., Chicago

Put *your* SAVINGS where they will help build PROSPERITY



THIS strong, old association loans your money for home-building . . . giving employment to thousands of workers, and benefiting every branch of the building trades.

California Mutual BUILDING & LOAN ASSOCIATION

775 MARKET STREET

SAN JOSE SAN FRANCISCO RICHMOND OAKLAND MONTEREY

6%

A GUARANTEE CAPITAL ASSOCIATION... Established 1889

NEW YORK CITY

SPORT TOGGERIE

Distinctive Coats, Chic Dresses for town and country, and newest Beach Apparel, at moderate prices.

By appointment Endicott 2-7178 — 164 West 79th St. New York

STORY

There's a human, interesting story in each product or service. If not, it wouldn't be on the market.

Our work is to find and present that story so that it will result in increased sales.

CASMIR & LAIRD
Incorporated
ADVERTISING
220 East 42nd St., New York
MURRAY HILL 1515

Newspaper, magazine, trade paper, radio, direct-by-mail, motion picture.

NEW YORK CITY

"SELECT YOUR WAREHOUSE AS YOU WOULD YOUR BANK"

Kindermann FIREPROOF Storage

Warehouses
VAULTS for SILVER—RUGS DRAPERIES
Packing and Shipping
Local and Long Distance Moving

Agent ALLIED VAN LINES, INC.
Main Office: Webster Ave. at 170th St.
Tel. Jerome 7-0196 New York City
Correspondents in All Cities
Established 1894

NEW YORK CITY

PERMANENT STEAM WAVE

Long Hair and Long Bob $6.00 Guaranteed 6 Months $5.00

No electricity used.

Received GRAND Prize at International Hairdressers' Show 1930 and 1931.

THIS STEAM WAVE IS ENTIRELY DIFFERENT

from all electric baking methods. Supercurline steams the hair, leaving it soft and natural looking. Can SET IT YOURSELF or if you prefer, our shampoo and wave set is $1.25.

Super Curline TRADE MARK

Paul E. Gaire, Inc.
67 W. 44th Street, 3rd Floor, New York
Phone Murray Hill 2-6537-8 Appointments taken until 4:30 daily, Thursday until 7:00 P. M.

SPECIAL OFFER

Formerly $35 NOW $21

Solid Platinum Ring to fit your diamond. Others with 10 small diamonds, $35 to $50 (including setting).

Don't Miss This Opportunity!

Bennett Brothers
429-5th Ave. (At 36th St., 2nd Floor) Inc. 175 BROADWAY (At Cortlandt St., 2nd Floor)
NEW YORK

Kopenhaver & Palpreyman

PRODUCERS OF QUALITY TURQUOISE

P. O. Box 747, Tonopah, Nevada

Gems Cut and Polished to Individual Order — Genuine Turquoise in the Rough

Harper Method — Care of Hair, Skin and Nails

For Men and Women

Open evenings by appointment.

CHEMICAL BANK BUILDING
Broadway at S. W. Corner 73rd St.
Phone TRAFALGAR 7-5336
NEW YORK

What Mrs. Eddy said to Arthur Brisbane

"Now, after almost a quarter of a century, the noted article is viewed as having lost neither in interest nor in meaning. To the historical student it is still a guidepost in his search for the truth; while to the Christian Scientist it is in the nature of a heritage perhaps beyond price." — *From introduction by Rufus Steele.*

Cloth, $1.25 Leather, $2.50

M. E. PAIGE, Publisher
33 West 42nd Street, New York City

YOU'LL PREFER THE WATER WAY to New York

$5.00 Via FALL RIVER
$4.50 Via PROVIDENCE FROM BOSTON

A delightful, invigorating sail on one of the large Sound steamers with every comfort accommodation, including excellent meals at moderate prices! Spacious lounge, roomy staterooms. A choice of two routes—both scheduled for dependable, early morning arrival via

FALL RIVER LINE — Special boat train, with De Luxe Coaches, leaves South Station every day at 6:00 p. m., due Fall River Wharf 7:20 p. m. Steamer leaves 7:30 p. m., due Pier 14, North River, Fulton Street, New York, at 7:00 a. m.

PROVIDENCE LINE — Train leaves South Station daily at 6:00 p. m., due Providence 7:01 p. m. Free motor coach transfer to wharf. Steamer leaves 7:30 p. m., due Pier 14, North River, Fulton Street, New York, at 7:00 a. m.

BUY YOUR TICKETS IN ADVANCE
Reservations and Tickets at South Station, Back Bay and Consolidated Ticket Office, 67 Franklin Street. Phone HUB bard 6800.

NEW ENGLAND STEAMSHIP LINES

Highest Grade English, Scotch Woolens

Special—Our Regular $135.00 Suits, Now $100

Shotland

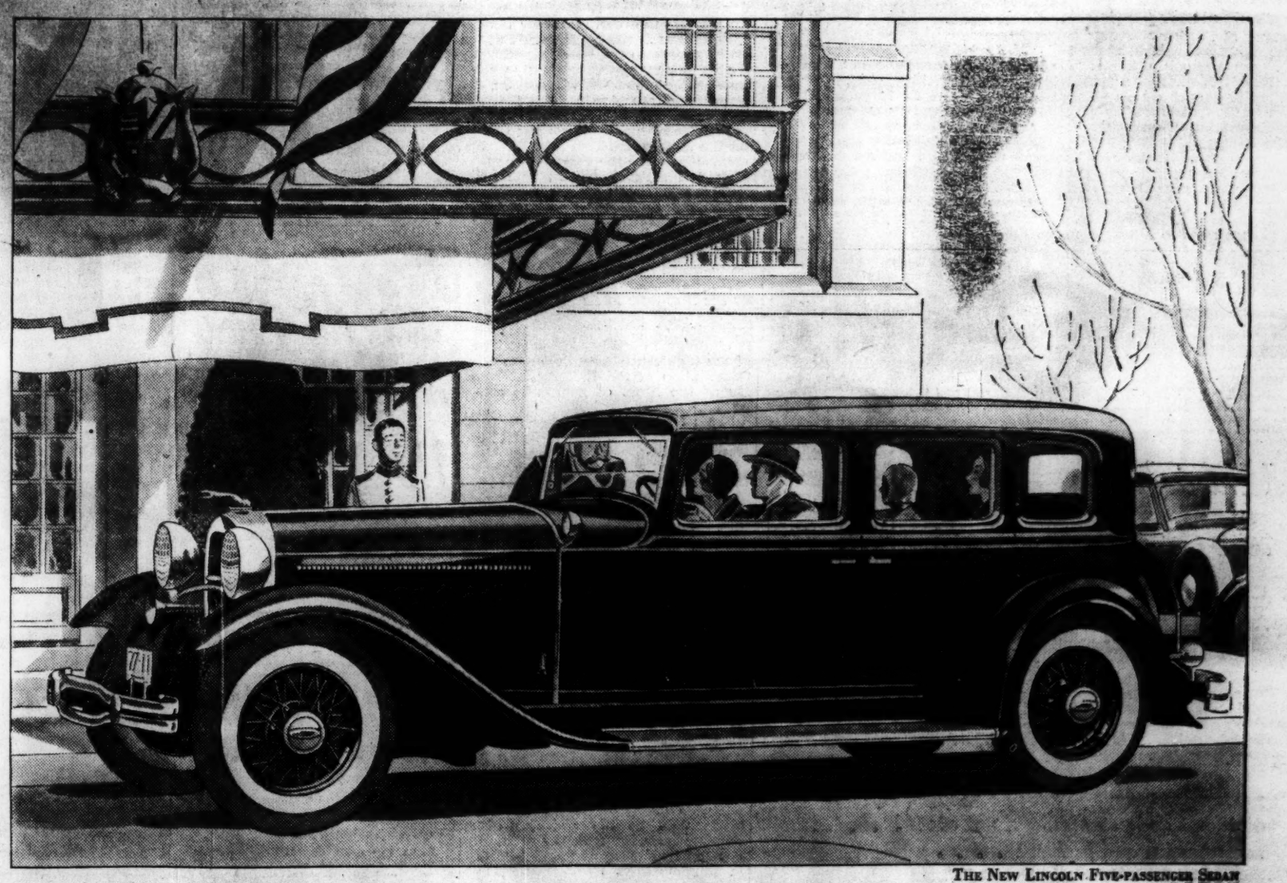
Custom Tailor
425 Fifth Ave., New York City

Timely suggestions

To be well-dressed is a sign of prosperity

Creator of Distinctive Garments for thirty years.

Cutting and fitting under the personal supervision of Paul Shotland.



THE NEW LINCOLN FIVE-PASSENGER SEDAN

Fusion of Beauty and Fleet Strength

YOU will be impressed with the elegance of the new Lincoln as it glides silently by you. No single feature stands out. It is not the deft designing of radiator, or roof line, or stern that you admire. Glistening finish, tasteful appointments, long sweeping lines—all such characteristics, though outstanding in themselves, merge into a new expression of motor car harmony.

The new Lincoln is remarkably alert, completely responsive. Due to the new Lincoln free-wheeling transmission, driving is effortless, an exhilarating experience of silent, gliding ease. You can shift gears smoothly and quietly. Change from the new quiet second into high, from high back to second—as you will—without disengaging the clutch. And, simply by removing pressure from the accelerator pedal, let the car glide on momentum with the engine idling—and so reduce both engine wear and gasoline consumption.

A new motoring comfort, a new motoring safety are provided by this Lincoln. The low frame—wheelbase 145 inches, the wide tread and unusually long springs bring a new feeling of stability at any speed. To own the new Lincoln is to experience a new beauty and a new precision engineering that more than meet the demands of the most discriminating. Prices range from $4400, f. o. b. Detroit.

KEEP PARTY DRY OR BOLT, WOMEN DEMOCRATS SAY

Enforcement League Speakers Urge This and Again Ask Raskob Ousting

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, April 14—Democratic women were urged to bolt their party in 1932, if necessary, to bring the benefits of prohibition to every home, by speakers at the closing session of the biennial convention of the National Woman's Democratic Law Enforcement League.

Four candidates, mentioned as presidential candidates, Alfred E. Smith, Franklin D. Roosevelt, Albert C. Ritchie and James A. Reed, were declared unacceptable to "constitutional Democrats" by Mrs. Jesse W. Nicholson, president of the league.

A trial for prohibition with enforcement completely in the hands of dry Democrats for eight years was asked last night by Daniel C. Roper, Commissioner of Internal Revenue under Woodrow Wilson, who declared that he was not willing to accept the results of a Republican administration as his "testimony and opinion." If at the end of the eight years of dry Democratic rule, prohibition was not a success, he would then be willing to consider a change, he added.

A series of old-fashioned Friday night debates between colleges of the United States and Canada on the effectiveness of the two methods of liquor control in these two countries was recommended by Mr. Roper. He predicted that they would arouse the country and give it indisputable facts about conditions under the two systems.

Want Raskob Out

The league, closing its convention here, reiterated its demand for the resignation of John J. Raskob, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, and telegraphed thanks to Gov. Louis L. Emmerson, of Illinois, for his veto of the bill repealing the Illinois State Enforcement Act.

"Homes in this great nation are safer tonight because of your action," they told him.

Relative to Mr. Raskob they said:

"This convention of constitutional Democratic women believe in the teachings of Thomas Jefferson, our great leader, realize that party success is impossible without harmony and that as long as a nullificationist heads our national Democratic committee it will be impossible to unite all factions in the party. We demand that John Jacob Raskob resign at once because of his connection with a nullification organization, that a competent leader may be appointed."

Organization of a third party by the drys might have a disastrous effect by splitting the vote, Mrs. Clem Shaver, of West Virginia, wife of the former chairman of the Democratic National Committee, told the women. She urged them to bolt their parties, if necessary, to obtain places in party organizations. "Then there will be no need for a third party," she declared.

Prohibition will be the overwhelming issue in the next campaign, she asserted. "Our course is clear. It is not a question of a third party but of submerging all party feeling in undertaking to bring the blessings of prohibition to every home."

Praise President's Stand

The stand of President Hoover on law enforcement was praised by Jeannette O. Campbell of California. "It does not matter what our opinion may be, nor how much we may differ in regard to the actions of the present Administration upon other issues," she declared.

"The one fact in regard to the present Executive stands out before us. We know that he has been heroic in his stand with us. There are 120,000,000 people in the United States who have a perfect right to work for repeal of any amendment to the Constitution if they wish to do so, but the President of the United States is not one of them."

Mrs. Edward Thurman Smith of Missouri told the league that the great majority of men and women of the Democratic Party are for prohibition and promised that the hundreds of thousands of women who voted for a dry regardless of party in 1928 will repeat the performance in 1932.

Confidence that Democratic Party leaders would never again ask support for a wet candidate for President was expressed by former Senator Robert L. Owen of Oklahoma.

"I defy them to nominate a wet," he declared. "You have beaten the antiprohibition forces over and over and will beat them again. You already have a good dry candidate in the White House."

EVENTS TONIGHT

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Dr. Hendrik Jan de Lange, C. S., member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Cambridge; Church Edifice, Massachusetts Avenue and Waterhouse Street, 8.

New England Association of Artists and Designers: Meeting, top floor, 376 Boylston Street, 7:30.

Innes Law Association: Dinner, with speaking program and entertainment, Parker House.

Y. W. C. A. (140 Clarendon Street): "All-Quincy Night"; Supper, Social Room, 6. Bridge whist, auspices Y. W. C. A. Unit, "Better Homes Week," 8.

Copley-Plaza Hotel: Dinner, New England Railroad Club, Swiss Room, 6:30. Dinner, the Bowditch School, state suite, 6:30.

New England Trust Company: Dinner and dance, Hotel Somerset, 7.

Jordan Hall: "Review of the Dance," by pupils of Miriam Winslow School of Dancing, 8.

Class of 1928, Teachers College of Boston: Supper dance, Waterfront Club, Rowes Wharf, 8.

Boston Music Publishers' Association: Meeting, Boston Art Club, 6:30.

Boston Credit Men's Association: Reception and dinner, Chamber of Commerce Building, 5.

Theaters

Shubert—Ed Wynn in "Simple Simon," 8:20.
Metropolitan—"Skippy" (film), continuous.
Fine Arts—"Comrades of 1918" (film), continuous from 1 p. m.
Plymouth—"The Patch," 8:30.

Music

Symphony Hall—Maxim Karolik, tenor, 8:15.
Jordan Hall—Miriam Winslow School of the Dance in "Review of the Dance," 8:00.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Copley-Plaza Hotel: Afternoon dance, Sheraton Room, 4:30 to 7.

Rotary Club of Boston: Luncheon; address, "Builders and Wreckers," by Charles R. Gow; Georgian Room, Hotel Statler, 12:15.

Hotel Statler: Luncheon, Presidents' Club, ballroom. Luncheon, Lions Club, Parlor D.

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Print Galleries, Miss Hoyt, 11.

Women's Auxiliary, M. S. P. C. A.: Hospitality day, Angell Memorial Hospital, 180 Longwood Avenue, 1 to 5.

Faelten Pianoforte School: Recital by Sulzen String Quartet, Faelten Hall, 30 Huntington Avenue, 11:30.

Harvard University: Second in lecture series on "The Harvard Excavations Near Kirkuk, Iraq," by Prof. David G. Lyon; "The People of Nuzi and Their Life as Seen in the Records of the Fifteenth Century B. C."; Semitic Museum, 4. Ladies of Faculty Club hostesses to members, Women's Living Room, Faculty Club, 4 to 6.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Weekdays from 9 to 5, Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday at 11 o'clock. Special exhibitions. Blot prints by Alexander Cozens. Loan collection of silver by Hester Bateman; exhibition of Wedgwood, Millet drawings, early Italian engravings. Memorial exhibition of the works of Charles Grafly; recent gift of drawings by John S. Sargent.

Fogg Art Museum, Corner Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Weekdays, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5; admission free. Loan exhibition of still life painting. Through April 30. English water colors of the early nineteenth century, including examples by Turner and Ruskin. French drawings.

Boston Public Library, Copley Square—In the Treasure Room, first editions of Daniel Defoe's works. In the Exhibition Room, water colors by Charles W. Hudson. Through April 19.

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Paintings by Colin Campbell Cooper, N. A. Through April 18. Etchings by Marguerite Kirmse.

Casson Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—Paintings by 30 American artists. Through April 30.

Grace Horne's Galleries, Stuart Street at Dartmouth—Water colors by Agnes A. Abbot. Aquatints by Prescott M. M. Jones. Drypoints by Harry A. Vincent. Water color character sketches by Grace Kenyon. Decorative panels by Jack Perkins. Through April 23.

Jordan Marsh "Opportunity Gallery"—Oils, water colors and etchings by Boston artists.

Lamson and Hubbard Gallery, 304 Boylston Street—Water colors, oils and drawings by Thomas Thorne and Ray W. Skolfield.

Schervee Studios, 665 Boylston Street—Etchings by artists specializing in architecture.

STORM AGAINST ATTACKS ON DRY LAW GATHERING

(Continued from Page 1)

for Vice-President, running with Hoover at the next general election.

A stanch Republican and firm believer in the Federal Constitution, Governor Emmerson was compared today with former President Coolidge for keeping his counsel and abiding by the dictates of his conscience. This was emphasized in a telegram from the national president of the W. C. T. U., Mrs. Ella A. Boole of Brooklyn, N. Y.

"Congratulations," she wired. "You have stayed the onslaught against the sovereignty of the Federal Constitution. Illinois is still a loyal state. Your veto has made history. You have been true to the Lincoln tradition."

Howard P. Castle, of Chicago, former dry leader in the Illinois House for 10 years, wired that the veto was the first step "toward a new era of law, order and prosperity."

"The Governor," Mr. Castle said, "by this act has proved himself a man of great strength of character and fine moral courage, which makes him a national figure in America. By this veto in face of the most bitter personal and political attacks, Governor Emmerson worthily carries on the Illinois traditions of fearless independence, exemplified by Abraham Lincoln."

Dr. Walter Dill Scott, president of Northwestern University, wired Governor Emmerson, "If our President and Governor continue to veto unwise proposals great progress will be made."

Wet leaders in the General Assembly who concede that the repealer would have no chance of being passed over the Governor's veto, were still disorganized for their next step when they returned here today. They were plainly disconcerted by the veto.

Democrats Plan Action

Chicago Democrats, however, proposed immediate action. They urged a move by the sponsor of the repealer in the House for its passage over the Governor's veto and failing that to add a referendum clause to a companion repealer bill in the Senate, for resubmission. If a referendum apprised the voters of the full portent of the bill, the Governor's veto message said, he would be compelled to sign it.

Such a referendum would put the question up to the people at the next presidential election in 1932. The interim would give the prohibition forces an opportunity to conduct a statewide campaign of education. Dry leaders declared that the people, fully advised of the effect of the legislation, would surely refuse to adopt the repealer.

Within the General Assembly, too, would have to be fought out the question of the character of the referendum. Whether it would require a majority of citizens voting on the referendum or a majority of the total vote cast by the State in the presidential election would have to be determined. In the latter instance, the drys declare their conviction that the repealer would have slim chances.

Wet Democrats who comment caustically on the attitude of the Governor in placing social and economic considerations above politics in making his decision, give notice that prohibition will be made the issue in the next state election.

Likens It to Rebellion

In his veto message, Governor Emmerson declared the Legislature's attempt to correct conditions by wiping out all liquor regulations not only was "unthinkable," but "smacks of lawlessness and rebellion." He did not think that the Republican state platform or the voters of Illinois intended that the state prohibition laws should be repealed "while the Federal Constitution and statutes remain as they are."

The message reads in part as follows:

"The purpose of this bill is to repeal the Illinois Prohibition Act and the so-called Search and Seizure Act.

"Its effect would be to leave Illinois, for the first time in its history, without any state law for the control or regulation of intoxicating beverages. It attempts to nullify the provisions of the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States so far as the State of Illinois is concerned.

"This State has always recognized the need for regulation or control of traffic in intoxicating liquor."

After summarizing the major regulatory laws in effect prior to prohibition and quoting a state Supreme Court's decision that shows these old laws would not be revived by repealing the present dry code, Mr. Emmerson continued:

Faced Serious Situation

"It is apparent, therefore, that House Bill No. 1 would remove from the statutes all these laws on this subject and the serious consequences of such a situation cannot be ignored by any thoughtful citizen. The police, sheriffs, constables, and other law-enforcing officers, numbering tens of thousands, could not under state law interfere with the sale of liquor to school children, the operation of stills and dramshops near schools and colleges, or any other trafficking in intoxicants.

"The only protection from these evils would be the activities of a comparatively few federal agents, unless some measure of power remains in municipalities by ordinance, but this would necessarily be weak and ineffective."

The message points out that Illinois has accepted joint responsibility with the Federal Government in enforcing prohibition and adds:

"It is quite evident to me that the repeal of these acts is not a mere gesture of disapproval of prohibition, as some would have it appear, but tends to strike at the fundamental unity of national government under the Federal Constitution. I am not for nullification. Destructive principles which do not protect the lives and homes of all our citizens will not afford the solution of the liquor problem. I do not believe that such a serious step as the complete repeal of state regulation should be taken without the unequivocal and understanding approval of the voters of the State, expressed after full consideration of all of the consequences."

While the Governor feels that a majority of the people of the country are dissatisfied with the prohibition situation, he adds:

Must Stand With Nation

"If the Eighteenth Amendment and its attendant legislation through ineffectiveness produced the bootlegger, the speakeasy and the illicit still, surely these and other evils cannot be destroyed by wiping out all state restraint. We cannot cure individual disregard for law by state disregard for the Federal Constitution.

"This is not the orderly and legal method for securing this change. It smacks more of lawlessness and rebellion. Illinois must stand with the Federal Government and the supreme law of the land."

The message analyzes the Republican platform and the state referendums on the three public policy questions last November, but the Governor finds that neither can be construed as a mandate for nullification by withdrawing state support from the federal laws "previous to their repeal or modification."

"Furthermore, I am satisfied," says the Governor, "that, like the Republican state convention, the voters in voting on these three public policy questions did not anticipate that the Illinois Prohibition Act would be repealed prior to national action on the Eighteenth Amendment or the Volstead Act.

"If this bill contained a referendum provision so that the people of this State with a full knowledge of the consequences could vote on the wiping out of all state liquor regulation without regard to the Constitution of the United States I should feel compelled to sign the bill. But its proponents, however, refused to permit it to secure this high authority."

National W. C. T. U. Lauds Gov. Emmerson's Action

EVANSTON, Ill., April 13 (AP)—The American flag was raised at Frances Willard Cottage, home of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, when word came today of the veto of the Illinois prohibition repeal measure.

Mrs. Ella A. Boole, national president of the temperance union, sent a telegram to Governor Emmerson reading: "Congratulations. You have stayed the onslaught against the Constitution. Illinois is still a loyal State. Your veto has made history. You have been true to the Lincoln tradition."

Delaware Downs Wet Bills

DOVER, Del., April 14 (AP)—The State Senate yesterday defeated two wet bills, one to repeal the Klair State Prohibition Enforcement Law and the other providing for a state-wide referendum on repeal of the Volstead Act. The Klair repealer was lost by a vote of 12 to 8 and the referendum proposal by 11 to 6.

PRINCES EN ROUTE HOME

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, April 13 (AP)—The Prince of Wales and his brother started home last night aboard the steamer Almanzora, ending a two-months tour of South America during which the British heir opened the trade exposition at Buenos Aires.

President Hoover Pays Tribute To Recreation Association Work

Meeting of National Directors Held in Cabinet Room Where Executive Indorses Activities as Important in Combating Unemployment Problem

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, April 14—Directors of the National Recreation Association left here today after their twenty-fifth annual meeting carrying with them President Hoover's indorsement of their work as an important factor in developing the increased leisure time of the nation and combating the temporary problem of unemployment.

The meeting was held yesterday in the Cabinet room of the White House on the invitation of President Hoover who greeted them attended by three members of the Cabinet, Arthur M. Hyde, Secretary of Agriculture; Charles Francis Adams, Secretary of Navy, and Ray Lyman Wilbur, Secretary of Interior.

The Presidential courtesy was in commemoration of the first meeting of the association held in the White House on April 12, 1906, at the invitation of President Roosevelt, who presided and accepted the position of honorary president.

Returning yesterday to the place of origin the association reported to the President of the United States the progress it has made during the intervening quarter of a century along with resolutions to aid the present unemployment situation by maintaining full recreational programs and by keeping appropriations for community recreation at their present level.

Welcome to Directors

"I am glad to welcome the directors of the National Recreation Association at the White House on this occasion," President Hoover said. "The association was organized at the White House 25 years ago, and it is a most fitting place for your twenty-fifth anniversary meeting.

"I have followed the work of the association for many years. It has taken a most significant and a magnificent part in the whole recreational development of the country. Its work today is of increasing importance because of the growing congestion of the cities on one hand, and the increasing leisure of our people on the other.

"The whole recreational movement is one not only vital to public health, but it is vital to public welfare. The growing congestion of the cities presents constantly new problems of physical and moral and mental training of children on one hand, and the growing leisure by shortened hours of labor presents increased problems in the provision of opportunity for proper use of increasing leisure for adults.

"Many less problems in government arise which concern people while they are at work than while they are at leisure. They do not often go to jail for activities when they are on their jobs. Most of our problems arise when the people are off of the job. Every progress in constructive recreation for leisure time not only improves health, but also morals.

"The Federal Government during the period of the association's activities and to a considerable degree due to the efforts of the association, has developed in itself a great number of recreational activities. I assume that the growth of social aspects of government will increase the interest of the Government in recreational questions, and we need the assistance of the association in directing these policies. If there is anything that we can do to coöperate with the association in any direction you will find a most hearty welcome to the views of the association in every section of the country.

Profound Admiration

"I wish to express to you the most profound admiration that I hold for the work of the association and to extend to you my best wishes for its further development."

At the executive meeting of the directors of the association which followed all phases of its work were discussed in detail from rural recreational work to the provision of adequate instruction in music, painting and the arts in connection with general recreation. The wide range of work of the association was illustrated by the topics for discussion. They included the present, past and future of recreational work and its application to all ages and groups of society in every form of community.

The great advance made since the foundation of the association in 1906 was described by Otto Mallery, a director and also president of the Philadelphia Playground Association. "In 1906," Mr. Mallery said, "Child play was tolerated rather than encouraged. It is now recognized as a municipal responsibility," he stated and cited the cases of Philadelphia which, he said, "had 100 more playgrounds and spends $500,000 more per year for play and recreation than it did 25 years ago."

Among resolutions passed by the directors of the association was the following:

"Resolved: That the National Recreation Association, at this time of unemployment, when so many have less money for commercial recreation, urges that, in addition to making every effort to provide employment and failing employment adequate relief, municipal recreation centers, swimming pools, athletic fields, golf courses, be kept open, and that there be no decrease in appropriations for community recreation; that it is of the greatest importance to keep the public recreation opportunities in connection with municipal recreation centers, so that with little or no expense to the individual, morals may be sustained and mental and physical effectiveness be kept up."

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU REPORT

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight and Wednesday; colder tonight; moderate northwest or north winds.

All New England States: Fair tonight and Wednesday; slightly colder tonight.

Steamship Lanes: Moderate northerly winds and fair weather to the Grand Banks.

Atlantic Coast, north of Sandy Hook: Moderate northerly winds; fair weather tonight and Wednesday.

Official Temperatures

(Standard time, 75th meridian)

	8 a.m. Apr.14	Max. Apr.13		8 a.m. Apr.14	Max. Apr.13
Albany	46	76	Memphis	62	82
Atlantic City	50	50	Miami	72	74
Boston	48	70	Montreal	40	70
Buffalo	44	58	Nantucket	46	50
Calgary	32	..	New Orleans	66	76
Charleston	56	68	New York	54	66
Chicago	46	80	Pittsburgh	54	76
Denver	56	72	Philadelphia	56	66
Des Moines	58	82	Portland, Me.	46	60
Eastport	42	42	Portland, Ore.	46	60
Galveston	64	68	San Francisco	50	60
Hatteras	60	60	St. Louis	60	82
Helena	38	62	St. Paul	46	70
Jacksonville	64	70	Seattle	44	56
Kansas City	58	78	Tampa	66	80
Los Angeles	54	70	Washington	52	70

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday 9:19 p. m., Wednesday 9:35 a. m.
Height of tides 8.4 feet, 8.6 feet.

Light all vehicles at 6:54 p. m.

Roam Without Money Like the Gypsies, Professor's Advice to Cramped Moderns

The nomadic life of the gypsy in the outer world contains much that can be experienced with benefit by more settled human beings, in the opinion of Dr. Walter Starkie of Dublin. He spoke yesterday for the Boston Women's City Club at the Women's Republican Club on "The Gypsies and Their Music," illustrated by examples of gypsy music which he played on his violin.

The gypsy is the symbol of primitive life, Dr. Starkie said. He lives close to nature, and is the exponent of freedom, always seeking the fresh horizon, the life on the heath. The art of the whole people is based on something intrinsic to their race, he declared. Their music, their folk tunes, are made up from the melodies and rhythms of their own varied life.

"As do the gypsies, we must get release from the jerry-built houses of industrial town built so close together we become wrapt up in what we hear through the walls of what others are doing," Dr. Starkie asserted. "We need to get out into the open, back to primitive life—the way to travel is on foot, with a rucksack, and without money. Then the individual has the exaltation of freedom, and if he has anything to give, he will be inspired to give it to the world.

"After the war I wandered through Europe and into Hungary dressed as a peasant. I took no money with me, and with only my fiddle I went as far as the Black Sea. I would go into a small café and play Hungarian melodies, then the owner would give me a meal.

"One night I stopped before a peasant's door and knocked, but he would not let me in. Then I played a Hungarian air, and the peasant opened the door and rushed out and kissed me on both cheeks. He drew me into the hut and insisted that I sleep on his bed while he lay on the floor. My violin always would give me food and a place to sleep."

Dr. Starkie played gypsy airs and folk tunes; their laments, their gayest dances and improvised gypsy melodies. He termed himself a gypsy, though he is a graduate of Trinity College, Dublin, where he was lecturer in Romance languages. He holds a life fellowship at Trinity and professorship at the University of Dublin, and is a director of the Abbey Theater, Dublin, associated with W. B. Yeats, Lady Gregory, and Lennox Robinson.

Colorado Defeats 13 Wet Measures

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DENVER, Colo., April 14—Thirteen legislative bills directed against existing statutes affecting prohibition have been defeated in the 1931 Colorado Legislature.

They ranged from bills repealing the present compulsory temperance education in the schools to one holding that evidence presented in court against liquor violators must be proved to have been legally obtained.

"Every one of these measures was introduced by the wet faction with intent to gradually break down the prohibition cause. We are glad that they were defeated," declared Mrs. Adriana Hungerford, president of the Colorado W. C. T. U.

CHILE RATIFIES TREATY

SANTIAGO, Chile, April 14 (By U. P.)—President Ibanez signed a decree ratifying the extradition treaty with Bolivia Sunday—just 21 years after the treaty was approved. An exchange of ratifications will take place soon.

Unthinkable
to be without
a Suit and Sports Coat
this season!

Both are indispensable to the active young person of today,—and our models more individual and stunning than ever . . . in materials, in cut, in finish . . . .

because
of the new, soft, spongy fabrics;
the fitted and flared styling;
the infinite detail!

because of the subtle use of fur! the huge cuffs, fur facings or detachable fur scarfs!

on the fifth floor

C. CRAWFORD HOLLIDGE
TREMONT AT TEMPLE PLACE
BOSTON

Look for advertisement of local ENNA JETTICK DEALERS elsewhere in this issue.

ENNA JETTICK
SHOES FOR WOMEN
YOU NEED NO LONGER BE TOLD THAT YOU HAVE AN EXPENSIVE FOOT
$5 $6
AAAAA to EEE, Sizes 1 to 12

To Fit Feet *Correctly*
is an obligation with every
ENNA JETTICK DEALER

With 177 different sizes and widths available, he is equipped to fit any normal foot perfectly and stylishly at $5 and $6.

Listen to Enna Jettick Melodies coast to coast broadcast over WJZ and associated stations every Sunday evening and the Enna Jettick Songbird over WEAF every Friday night.

Also Special Pacific Coast Broadcast of Enna Jettick Melodies every Sunday evening.

WRITE
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AUBURN, N. Y.

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$5 $6
AAAAA to EEE-Sizes 1 to 12

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ALICE BRADLEY Says:

"NOT IN TWENTY YEARS HAVE QUALITY FOODS SOLD FOR SO LITTLE MONEY"

Alice Bradley, nationally known authority on foods and their preparation, Principal of the famous Miss Farmer's School of Cookery, personally conducts Miss Farmer's Radio Cooking School, presented every Tuesday and Friday mornings to New England housewives by First National Stores.

"To serve something different—the desire of every housewife, is possible today to an unprecedented extent. The lower prices of good quality food have helped." Treat your family to something new tonight, selected at your First National Store where the highest quality is always offered at the lowest possible price.

Tune in on Miss Farmer's Radio Cooking School, presented by First National Stores Tuesdays and Fridays 9 o'clock over WNAC and associated stations.

Spring Cleaning Specials!

Time Savers for an Easier and Better Housecleaning!

After the long Winter many housewives will take advantage of these low prices on house-cleaning specials and make a general spring-cleaning throughout the house.

Broom Sale
FINAST Extra Quality Ea. 69c
STANDARD Good Quality Ea. 43c

Rinso	2 Lge Pkgs	37c
Ammonia Finast	32 oz Bot	21c

HOUSECLEANING NEEDS AT REGULAR SAVING PRICES

Red Cap Window Wash	Pt Can	21c
Red Cap Metal Polish	Pt Can	21c
Sunbrite Cleanser	Can	5c
Diamond Clothespins	Box of 24	9c
Bon Ami Powder	Pkg	11c
Bon Ami Cake	Cake	10c
Oxydol	Lge Pkg	19c
Babo Brightens Bathrooms	2 Cans	25c
Kimball's Silver Polish	Jar	21c
Red Cap Ammonia	Sm Bot	13c
Gold Dust Scours Pots and Pans	Lge Pkg	25c
Selox	Lge Pkg	15c
Sal Soda	Pkg	8c
Oakite Cleans Tiles, woodwork, etc.	2 Pkgs	25c

SWEET RYE BREAD
SWEDISH STYLE
Slightly sweetened flavor, it has a smooth cake texture. Loaf 5c

GINGER ALE
FINAST PALE DRY
Carton of 12 Bots 83c
CONTENTS ONLY
A charge of 12c is made for the 12 bottles.

Delicious baked beans—baked New England style
Baked Beans Finast 3 Lge Cans 50c

Quick cook or regular style
Quaker Oats 3 20 oz Pkgs 25c

Large size—delicious Santa Clara variety
Prunes 3 Lbs 25c

Made right where the oranges grow
Pappy's Marmalade 16 oz Jar 19c

Free-running table salt
Crystaline Salt 2 2 Lb Pkgs 15c

With that smooth, rich, chocolate flavor
Hershey's Cocoa 2 Cans 25c

Our own brand at a very low price—full strength
Finast Vinegar Pt 9c

New England's greatest food value
Prize Bread Large 20 oz Loaf 7c

COOKIES
Here are real treats to tempt the most fastidious palates.

Raisin Cookies	2 Lbs 29c
Cocoanut Cookies	Lb 19c
Fruit Hermits	Lb 17c

PRICES FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY

WHERE NEW ENGLAND BUYS ITS FOODS

MAKE-OWN-WINE PLANT IS RAIDED BY FEDERAL MEN

300 Gallons of Alleged Wine Seized in Bronx by New York Unit

NEW YORK, April 14 (AP)—One of the plants of Fruit Industries, Ltd., cooperative grape growers' organization, was raided yesterday by agents of Andrew McCampbell, prohibition administrator, who seized 300 gallons of alleged wine.

Though the raid followed word from Col. Amos W. W. Woodcock, prohibition director in Washington that, in his opinion the sale and advertisement of grape concentrates in their present form was illegal, Mr. McCampbell in announcing the raid said that it represented no new policy on the part of his office.

The plant raided in the Bronx, he said, is one of six maintained in the district by the same interests. The raid, he stated, resulted from the purchase last week of two quarts of alleged wine.

WASHINGTON, April 14 (AP)—An intention to prosecute grape concentrate concerns whenever it can be proved their goods are "sold with an intent that they be used in the manufacture of a beverage which is intoxicating in fact" was reiterated yesterday by Col. A. W. W. Woodcock, prohibition director.

Woodcock included this statement in a letter made public by the Washington headquarters of the Crusaders. Both the federal dry chief and William D. Mitchell, Attorney-General, were asked a series of questions by the organization, but only the former replied in detail.

The Crusaders' letter referred particularly to a firm represented in Washington by Mrs. Mabel Walker Willebrandt, former Assistant Attorney-General.

"In order that the citizens may know what they may properly do within the law," the Crusaders' letter said, "We ask you to state whether the sale of this product is legal, and if so, whether it is also legal to sell kegs for the purpose of making wine which will develop a greater alcoholic content than is permitted by the Volstead Act.

"The keg has been treated as a part of the apparatus for making liquor and the press has reported many raids in which kegs were seized which had been offered for sale."

Colonel Woodcock replied that the question of "intent" was involved, but added that there was "the practical difficulty of the proof of such unlawful intent."

"We have prosecutions against somewhat similar enterprises under way in Los Angeles, Calif., and Kansas City, Mo.," he wrote. "Such prosecutions will be made whenever the evidence of such unlawful intent is available to convince a petit jury beyond a reasonable doubt."

FRANCE SEEKING WAYS OF KEEPING POLITICS IN LINE

(Continued from Page 1)

commission of inquiry named to look into the Oustric affair tended to keep the question of the relations between ministers and bankers, deputies and company promoters in the foreground of popular opinion. Frequent demands were made for new legislation which would prevent lawyers from acting both as members of Parliament and as corporation attorneys, and which would forbid deputies and senators from sitting on boards of directors.

But general opinion appears to be that there are already sufficient laws governing this matter, and that keener consciences and higher ethical standards, rather than additional legislation, are what is most urgently needed.

The law of Dec. 30, 1928, on parliamentary incompatibilities, lays down definite rules as to the business and professional interests which deputies and senators may pursue, and provides heavy penalties for their violation.

Lawyers, especially, have been criticized for attempting to continue to serve their clients after accepting public posts. There are about 100 members of the bar in the Chamber of Deputies, and many of them, naturally, have at one time or another acted in the interest of large private concerns. On their behalf, it may be said that the bar associations, through their regulations, exercise a strict surveillance over their members and can oblige them to observe the rules governing the profession.

The council of the Bar Association in Paris last December posted a special bulletin warning its members against making any appeal to magistrates except in cases which they had been authorized to plead, and by implication calling senators and deputies to observe the highest degree of correctness in the relation between their public and private activities.

A Paris journalist, Georges Suarez, has interviewed a number of leading figures in political, legal and financial circles on this question, and their statements to him have been printed in the Echo de Paris. Léon Bérard, Minister of Justice, declares that the matter of incompatibilities must be primarily a question of conscience. He cites the example of Raymond Poincaré as proof that a member of the bar can occupy a preëminent position in politics with credit and honor both to his profession and the public service.

Camille Chautemps, who acted as Prime Minister for several days in February, 1930, considers that the existing law on incompatibilities should be revised. He thinks that its provision that no member of Parliament can represent France abroad or undertake a mission to a French colony is unreasonable in that it would, for example, prevent Aristide Briand from acting as French Ambassador to Germany, but would not prohibit him from sitting on the board of directors of an industrial corporation.

Paul Reynaud, Minister o. Cononies, considers that there is nothing fundamentally incompatible between the duties of a member of Parliament and the work of an attorney, so long as both are carried out with tact.

An advocate who is at the same time a politician, thinks M. Reynaud, should make sure whether it is his talent or his influence which is being solicited when he is asked to plead a case. That this distinction can be made is, he says, proved by the case of M. Poincaré. In the opinion of the Minister of Colonies, he points out, it would be absurd and undemocratic to ask a member of Parliament to abandon his profession during his term of office.

Senator Manuel Poarcade, former president of the bar, considers it impossible to rule upon this question by law, but thinks that if election to Parliament required a lawyer to abandon his profession, Parliament would consist largely of those whose professions had abandoned them.

This much is certain: that if any new legislation concerning Parliamentary incompatibilities is adopted, it will be passed only after careful consideration. It may be possible to amend the law of December, 1928, in such a way that it will be more readily applicable to current problems, but it is generally recognized that legislation alone cannot insure honesty in these matters; conscience and professional ethics must be the bases of any reform.

Far-Reaching Legal Reforms at Heels of Social Transition

Optimism Expressed by Leaders as to Future of America's War on Crime Which Is Viewed as Expression of Law's Difficulty in Keeping Pace With Change

By RICHARD L. STROUT
Staff Correspondent
Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—America is in a state of social transition—crime is the expression of the law's difficulty in keeping pace with the change.

This might be an off-hand definition of how certain members of the National Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement—high in their office in the Tower Building in this city—view a profound national phenomenon. The commission, when it speaks as a body, has a habit of handing down decisions in formal pronouncements, embracing all 11 members, with perhaps a minority dissenting. It is like a decision of the Supreme Court.

But if one or two of the members are occasionally caught informally for individual views, given "in chambers" as it were, the result is likely to be the ripe and colloquial wisdom that is the more readily grasped by the layman because it is given casually.

And the first point to be grasped is that America has gone through social transitions before; that the law has shown accompanying changes after periods that might be called lawless; and that, finally, in the present era there are plenty of signs that governmental institutions are adapting themselves—slowly perhaps—to the altered world.

Attitude of Optimism

Fundamentally, this is an attitude of optimism, not pessimism, as to the future of the nation's war on crime. Seen in perspective, the present is not an isolated emergency, but one of a series of somewhat similar events. The need for remedial action exists, but already important action has been taken, and more is under way.

A partial "breakdown in social control" is cited by one commissioner as a cause of lawlessness. This has come from a variety of reasons. People have moved from farms to cities; mass production has removed pride of individual accomplishment; social energy has been absorbed in assimilating aliens; the motorcar, apartment house and tin and canned food have altered the aspect of modern life. There has been a war, too, and crime statistics rise after wars. It is a period of universal transition, and people whose roots have been torn up fall into lawlessness as they do not in a static society.

But whatever are the causes of crime, a far reaching house-cleaning is now going on in America's Temple of Justice to meet the change. This fact is emphasized by some of the members of the law enforcement commission most qualified to speak.

There has been an amazing improvement in the educational standards of lawyers, for one thing, and this has come in a comparatively brief time. This, it is declared, is of primary importance. The efficacy of the legal system depends upon the type of men admitted to practice law.

Another hopeful change is the establishment of so-called "judicial councils" in 20 states within less than a decade. These councils are coördinating judicial work, in some cases, as it has never been done before. New Jersey is the latest addition to the list. They are applying steady, expert pressure to the task of keeping the courts up to date and efficient.

Criminal Procedure

Another recent important development is the model Code of Criminal Procedure, just completed by the American Law Institute, backed by such men as John W. Davis, Elihu Root, Charles E. Hughes and others. The code sets up a model which any state may follow in reforming its criminal processes. Many states are backward in coping with crime and a far-reaching movement to bring laws up to date is going over the country.

The work of the Hoover law enforcement commission itself is modestly pointed to by some of the members as an indication of growing federal activity and popular sentiment on the subject of combating crime. While the work of the commission has heretofore been generally associated with prohibition, a series of important studies on other forms of law enforcement are being made.

Within the past few years another important reform move has been started. This is the adoption of a uniform system of crime reporting by police chiefs. Many cities have yet to adopt the system, but the Wickersham Commission is expected to expedite the movement. America has been reproached as the only great nation without national crime statistics. Uniform figures will tell the truth about crime, whether an emergency exists, whether the matter is exaggerated; whether it is growing or declining. These things are now only just coming to be known.

In addition to such national movements, almost every month there are reports of important changes in police or judicial procedure designed to put law on a parity with crime. States are making crime surveys. A new, businesslike administrative system has had sensational success in the Cleveland Common Pleas Court. Within the last few months it has been adopted by courts in New York, Washington D. C. and Detroit.

New York Inquiry

New York's investigation of the magistrates court will, it is hoped, start a general move for reform of municipal courts over the country.

The foregoing are some of the bright spots in America's contest with crime. Most of them will be mentioned in one of the forthcoming reports of the National Law Enforcement Commission. Over and above the individual reform movements is the new popular attitude against lawlessness which they reveal. Mr. Justice Stone of the Supreme Court is approvingly cited by members of the Hoover commission in declaring that no procedural reform is a substitute for "the spirit of obedience to law and zeal for law enforcement." The "breakdown in social morale," he thinks, "is the real subject matter with which the law reformer must deal." And he adds:

"If most men believe that respect for law, and obedience to it, and a vigorous enforcement of it are worth while; if these are the things men most earnestly desire, we shall find that the mechanics of lawmaking are but trivial incidents to the fulfilling of these desires. There is no quick or easy way."

Research Projects Called Permanent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRUNSWICK, Me., April 14—That the budgets of research departments of American industries have not been lowered during the business depression is proof that industrial research has come to stay, the Institute of Natural Sciences of Bowdoin College was told at its sixth session here yesterday.

Dr. Charles H. Herty of New York, speaking on "Chemistry's Service in the Promotion of Industrial Research in America," pointed out that "when a company's stock comes up for analysis before the New York Stock Exchange, one of the first points of inquiry is, 'How much money is devoted to the research department?'"

Chemical research in industry, though still in its infancy, is advancing by leaps and bounds, Dr. Herty said. It received its first great impulse from the World War, when it became necessary to develop in the United States certain chemical products, such as dyes, which previously had existed only in Europe.

Research in industry will by no means be confined to chemistry in the future, Dr. Herty asserted. Pointing out that the statistics supplied to manufacturing industries were "all at least a year old, and in many cases three or four years old," he urged that the Government "supply information when it is needed on consumer demand and production."

IRISH POETESS GETS VISA

WASHINGTON, April 13 (AP)—Miss Ella Young, Irish poetess, has been granted a visa permitting her to enter the United States from Victoria, B. C. The American Consul at Victoria reported to the State Department today that on April 10 Miss Young presented satisfactory documentary and other evidence to prove that she was eligible to be admitted.

FEDERAL WORK SOUGHT IN MOVE BY ARCHITECTS

Change in Government's Policy Urged in Local Communities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., April 14—Changes in the Federal Government's policy of designing its own buildings by obtaining the services of local architects in communities where the buildings are to be erected were sought today as the American Institute of Architects began its sixty-fourth annual convention here.

"If the Treasury Department," said Robert D. Kohn, New York, president, "could produce better buildings with its staff of civil service draftsmen than the architects of the country in their private practice, then the Treasury Department should be left to its traditional policy. But we know that we can produce better work than they do."

Mr. Kohn expressed belief that the institute plan, whereby its 66 chapters would have benefits of traveling lectureships, will get fully under way this year after being halted by hard times.

A. P. Greensfelder, St. Louis, president of the Associated General Contractors of America, whose organization is working with the institute on problems of common interest, declared that uninterrupted construction throughout the year should be a common goal.

Supporting the architects' claim to the right to design, he said, states should issue bonds for public buildings as they do for highways, although, he added, only four states do so. Nearly every one, Mr. Greensfelder continued, needs additional building for adequate housing of universities and other institutions.

Americans rebuild their large cities about every third of a century, he asserted. "Some day business men will follow the guidance of architects and make their business homes as comfortable and admirable as wives do their residences, where men spend only half as much waking time."

Methods of eliminating ugliness from cities and countryside will be sought by the Architect's Institute cooperating with other groups, the former's committee on city and regional planning reported.

Study will be made of over use and lack of control of signs on buildings and landscape; poles, wires and other obstructions to view, and what practical substitutes may be offered, said Charles H. Cheney, Los Angeles, chairman.

The report deplored the fact that many communities "are fast losing charming individual identities through lack of understanding or common policy for protection of these characteristics which best distinguish them."

Declaring that accidents in building continue to take heavy toll, Samuel R. Bishop, New York, chairman of the committee on health and safety, said that this liability adds about 4 per cent to the cost of every operation.

Mississippi Group Boosts Cotton Use

JACKSON, Miss., April 14 (AP)—Business men of Mississippi were meeting here today to urge the use of cotton for almost everything from bags to blouses.

The program outlined by J. C. Holton, State Commissioner of Agriculture, included: Signing up all ginners to use cotton bagging to wrap cotton; obtaining pledges from cotton oil mills and feed and fertilizer manufacturers to use cotton bags exclusively; and similar pledges from wholesale and retail merchants to use cotton bags wherever practicable.

The coöperation of civic and women's organizations for utilization of more cotton in households and for wearing apparel also was to be urged.

Mr. Holton, who also is vice-president of a national association for increased use of cotton, said that receipts from cotton in this State dropped from $192,000,000 in 1929 to $90,000,000 in 1930.

WORK OF NEGRO SCHOOL FOUNDER RECEIVES PRAISE

Tribute Paid to Booker T. Washington at Tuskegee Celebration

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TUSKEGEE, Ala., April 14—Visitors attending the fiftieth anniversary celebration of Tuskegee Institute here yesterday heard Dr. Rush Rhees, president of Rochester University, pay glowing tribute to the work of Booker T. Washington, former slave and founder of Tuskegee Institute, and his successor Dr. Robert R. Moton.

Addresses of noted educators and announcement by Dr. Moton that $750,000 of the proposed $1,000,000 golden anniversary fund, authorized last October by the board of trustees, had been subscribed, proved high lights of the second day of the three-day celebration.

The program will continue tomorrow and will close with the address by President Hoover from Washington over a long-distance telephone line.

Tuskegee Institute, Dr. Rhees declared, stands as an enduring monument to the work of its founder, "whose soul goes marching on through his successor, Dr. Moton, and his colleagues."

The General Education Board of New York contributed $250,000 of the $750,000 subscribed, Dr. Moton declared, but the names of the other donors were withheld.

The day's program opened with the meeting of the board of trustees, at which time Dr. Moton told of the anniversary fund. Addresses by noted educators and other visitors were heard, and a festival of music, with a number of spirituals and the singing of "Hallelujah" by the Tuskegee chorus, was offered.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Miss Bessie Stetzenmeyer, Rochester, N. Y.
Mrs. Anna Stetzenmeyer, Rochester, N. Y.
Mrs. Mabel B. Lathrop, Montclair, N. J.
Mrs. Mildred G. Weeks, Fitchburg, Mass.
Mrs. Edith F. McKay, Fitchburg, Mass.
Miss Louie C. Fuller, Fitchburg, Mass.
Violet Donegall, London, England.
Yolande Sandilands, London, England.
Mrs. Agnes Swingler, Leicester, England.
John Robert Austin, New York City.

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Christian Science
by Dr. Hendrik Jan de Lange, C. S., of The Hague, Holland
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IN THE CHURCH EDIFICE
Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul Streets, Back Bay, Boston
Thursday Evening, April 16, at Eight O'clock
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fine arts theatre
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Gripping German Talkie
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Eves. 8:30 Mats. Thurs. and Sat. 2:30
Prices 50c, $1 and $1.50
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by RUDOLF BESIER
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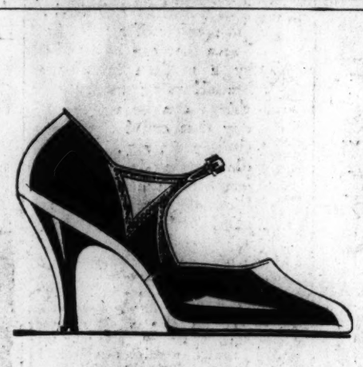

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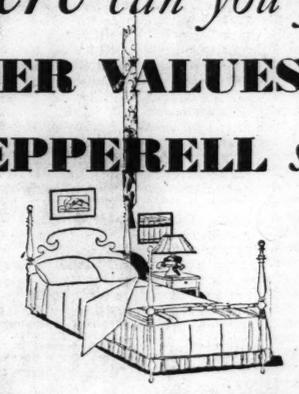

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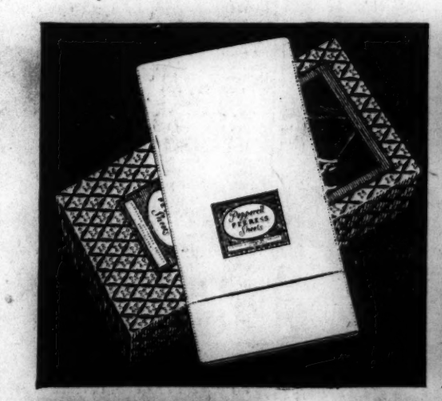

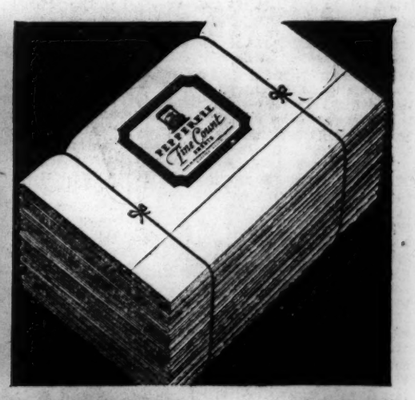

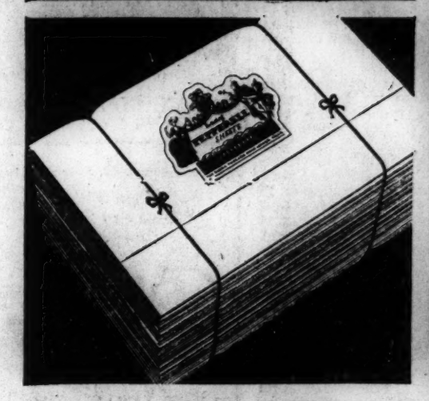

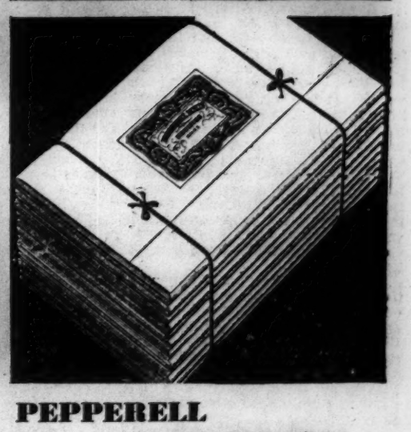

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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

Opening of Baseball Season Is Welcomed by Ardent Fans

National League Race Promises to Be the Closest in Years

NATIONAL LEAGUE CHAMPIONS

Year	Club	Won	Lost	P.C.
1876	Chicago	52	14	.788
1877	Boston	31	17	.646
1878	Boston	41	19	.683
1879	Providence	59	25	.702
1880	Chicago	67	17	.798
1881	Chicago	56	28	.667
1882	Chicago	55	29	.655
1883	Boston	63	35	.643
1884	Providence	84	28	.750
1885	Chicago	87	25	.777
1886	Chicago	90	34	.726
1887	Detroit	79	45	.637
1888	New York	84	47	.641
1889	New York	83	43	.659
1890	Brooklyn	86	43	.667
1891	Boston	87	51	.630
1892	Boston	102	48	.680
1893	Boston	86	43	.667
1894	Baltimore	89	39	.695
1895	Baltimore	87	43	.669
1896	Baltimore	90	39	.698
1897	Boston	93	39	.705
1898	Boston	102	47	.685
1899	Brooklyn	88	42	.677
1900	Brooklyn	82	54	.603
1901	Pittsburgh	90	49	.647
1902	Pittsburgh	103	36	.741
1903	Pittsburgh	91	49	.650
1904	New York	106	47	.693
1905	New York	105	48	.686
1906	Chicago	116	36	.763
1907	Chicago	107	45	.704
1908	Chicago	99	55	.643
1909	Pittsburgh	110	42	.724
1910	Chicago	104	50	.675
1911	New York	99	54	.647
1912	New York	103	48	.682
1913	New York	101	51	.664
1914	Boston	94	59	.614
1915	Philadelphia	90	62	.592
1916	Brooklyn	94	60	.610
1917	New York	98	56	.636
1918	Chicago	84	45	.651
1919	Cincinnati	96	44	.686
1920	Brooklyn	93	61	.604
1921	New York	94	59	.614
1922	New York	93	61	.604
1923	New York	95	58	.621
1924	New York	93	60	.608
1925	Pittsburgh	95	58	.621
1926	St. Louis	89	65	.578
1927	Pittsburgh	94	60	.610
1928	St. Louis	95	59	.617
1929	Chicago	98	54	.645
1930	St. Louis	92	62	.597

The ardent baseball fans for some time now have been anxiously counting the days, hardly able to wait for the opening day of the 1931 major league season which arrives in all its glory today. Not only are the followers of the famous summer pastime eager to spend the warm afternoons watching their favorite teams, and to once more hear the call of the umpires and the smack of the bat against the horsehide, but they are looking forward to the close, exciting pennant race that is promised in the National League.

It will be some time, if ever, before the fans will forget how evenly the strength was divided among the first five teams last season. Brooklyn led a greater part of the way and was continually threatened by St. Louis, Chicago, New York and Pittsburgh. The Cardinals led early in the year, only to falter and fall behind as the campaign progressed. Then all at once began a battle royal between the Robins, Giants and Cubs. It seemed that any one of these clubs could finish out in front. While all of this was going on, Gabby Street and his Cardinals were winning games with surprising regularity; and then, just as it looked as if Chicago had the pennant, the St. Louis club jumped ahead and stayed there.

This season the race should be even closer. If Rogers Hornsby can lead his Cubs to a pennant, he will have helped in bettering a league record. Both the Giants and Cubs have won 12 penants since the National League was organized back in 1876. Chicago has, perhaps, a better chance than have the New Yorkers to break this tie, but John McGraw has a smart club and may come out on top.

With such evenly matched teams trying their best to win the coveted flag, new records should result. The change made in the baseball should bring better pitching performances. Just how much the change will affect the hitting and keep down the home runs remains to be seen. It is hoped that fewer fly balls will settle in the bleachers and sail over the fences.

Ranking next to Chicago and New York in the matter of winning National League pennants are Boston and Pittsburgh, each with six. Brooklyn has taken five and may make it six before the month of October has rolled around. St. Louis won its third championship last season. Cincinnati and Philadelphia each have one victory to their credit.

From 1921 through 1924 the Giants won four straight pennants, a record that will not be bettered in a hurry. Several clubs, however, have taken the title three years in a row. Chicago has done it twice, Boston, Pittsburgh and Baltimore once.

Pittsburgh, mostly through the efforts of Honus Wagner, probably the greatest shortstop of all time, has had 10 batting champions. The last Pirate to win that title was Paul Waner, who hit .380 in 1927. Chicago players have taken the championship on eight occasions, the last one coming in 1912 when Heinie Zimmerman hit for .372. The Cardinals have had seven titleholders, with Hornsby their leader. Boston and Cincinnati players have finished first five times. Wagner, while with the pirates, won the batting title eight years, a record that has never been equaled.

There is not a manager in the National League who can dispute the record of Manager McGraw of the Giants, winner of 10 pennants and three World Series titles, as most of the team leaders are either comparatively young in years or are with clubs that do not promise to threaten first place in the race for any number of campaigns.

Not only will the pennant scramble be of intense interest, but also the race for the batting championship. Bill Terry of the Giants won first place last season with a mark of .401. Babe Herman of Brooklyn and Lefty O'Doul, then of Philadelphia and now with the Robins, and Chuck Klein, still with the Phillies, were close behind, pressing all during the season. These are four great hitters, and now that Hornsby is back in the game, another headliner must be added to the list. It will take a real batter to win the title this year.

Today's games and the umpires assigned to those contests are as follows: Brooklyn at Boston—Klem, Stark and Jorda; St. Louis at Cincinnati—Moran, Magerkurth and McGrew; Pittsburgh at Chicago—Quigley, Reardon and Scott; New York at Philadelphia—Rigler, Pfirman and Clarke.

Connie Mack Out to Better His Remarkable Managing Record

AMERICAN LEAGUE CHAMPIONS

Year	Club	Won	Lost	P.C.
1900	Chicago	82	53	.607
1901	Chicago	83	53	.610
1902	Philadelphia	83	53	.610
1903	Boston	91	47	.659
1904	Boston	95	59	.617
1905	Philadelphia	92	56	.622
1906	Chicago	93	58	.616
1907	Detroit	92	58	.613
1908	Detroit	90	63	.588
1909	Detroit	98	54	.645
1910	Philadelphia	102	48	.680
1911	Philadelphia	101	50	.669
1912	Boston	105	47	.691
1913	Philadelphia	96	57	.627
1914	Philadelphia	99	53	.651
1915	Boston	101	50	.669
1916	Boston	91	63	.591
1917	Chicago	100	54	.649
1918	Boston	75	51	.595
1919	Chicago	88	52	.629
1920	Cleveland	98	56	.636
1921	New York	98	55	.641
1922	New York	94	60	.610
1923	New York	98	54	.645
1924	Washington	92	62	.597
1925	Washington	96	55	.636
1926	New York	91	63	.591
1927	New York	110	44	.714
1928	New York	101	53	.656
1929	Philadelphia	104	46	.693
1930	Philadelphia	102	52	.662

Ever since the Philadelphia Athletics have been members of the American League, Connie Mack has been their manager and a very capable one at that. The eyes of the entire baseball world will be on that veteran leader when the clubs open the season today. The Philadelphia club is out to make it three straight pennants, but the Senators and perhaps Cleveland and New York, believe they will have something to say about it.

Back in 1902 Connie Mack led his A's to their first American League championship. That year a World Series was not played, thus depriving Mack of the opportunity of adding another victory to his credit in the October classic. In 1905 the Athletics came through and entered the World Series against the New York Giants, under the able leadership of John J. McGraw. The New Yorkers won that series, 4 games to 1, mostly through the efforts of the brilliant Christy Mathewson, who shut out his opponents three times. Chief Bender, another one of the games best, scored the only victory for the A's.

Beginning in 1910, Mack won pennants with a team that was probably the most powerful the American League has ever known. That year and again in 1911 he finished at the top of the league and continued on to victory in the World Series, first defeating Chicago and then New York. In 1913 and also the following season, the A's dominated the circuit and in '13 again beat the Giants in the series. In '14 the Boston Braves made history by taking four straight from the Athletics. The following year, Mack broke up his powerful lineup and from that time until 1929, when he won his next pennant, he was constantly trying to get together a winning combination.

It should be fresh in the memory of the fans how the A's silenced the bats of the heavy-hitting Chicago Cubs in the series of '29. It should also be well remembered how Grove and Earnshaw got together and helped stop the Cardinals last October. And, unless anything unforeseen occurs between now and the latter part of September, Connie Mack will again lead his players into another series to determine the championship of the world in baseball.

Mack has already established a record by winning the world title on five occasions, but it seems that he is after another victory mark. John McGraw has won the National League pennant 10 years and Mack has a record of eight pennants. This means that the veteran Philadelphia leader must continue to finish first in the junior circuit for two more seasons if he is to come on even terms with his rival.

Turning to the remaining clubs in the circuit, the New York Yankees and Boston Red Sox have each triumphed on six occasions, but the Sox have won five World Series championships to three for the Yanks. Chicago has a record of five A. L. titles and two victories in the October classic. The Detroit Tigers finished first in 1907, 1908 and 1909, but failed to come out on top in the series. Washington won the championship in 1924 and 1925, and defeated the Giants in '24. Cleveland has won the top position in the circuit only once, but also went through to victory in the series. The St. Louis Browns have never won a pennant.

Miller Huggins led his Yankees to victory three times in a row on two occasions, while the Tigers did this once.

Detroit, largely through the ability of Ty Cobb and Harry Heilmann, has had the champion batter 17 years. Cleveland batters have won the title five times, while St. Louis is next with three.

Cobb, who probably holds more records in baseball than any other man, brought the title to the Tigers 12 times. He began by winning it in 1907 and he continued until 1915. In 1916 Tris Speaker, then with Cleveland, finished on top, but the following season Cobb came right back and again won out for three more years. Heilmann, now an outfielder with Cincinnati in the National League, has been champion four times. Lajoie ranks next to Heilmann with three titles. George Sisler won it twice.

During the 1931 season there promises to be plenty of competition as far as the batting championship is concerned. Al Simmons, Connie Mack's big left fielder, won first place last season after a close battle with Lou Gehrig of the Yankees. Babe Ruth, Carl Reynolds and Mickey Cochrane were the ones who pressed the most. There are also several young stars improving each year, such as Joe Cronin of the Senators, Johnny Hodapp and Earl Averill of the Indians and Bill Dickey of the Yankees. They will be heard from soon.

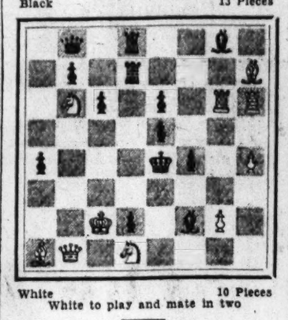
Today's games bring together the champion Philadelphia club and Senators at Washington, where the President of the United States will throw out the first ball. The umpires assigned to that game are Dinneen, Guthrie and Campbell. The remaining games and the umpires are as follows: Chicago at Cleveland—Owens, Ormsby and Nallin; Boston at New York—Connolly, McGowan and Van Grafiin; Detroit at St. Louis—Hildebrand, Moriarty and Geisel.

CHESS

by Frederick D. Chevalier

PROBLEM NO. 1295
By M. Grunfeld

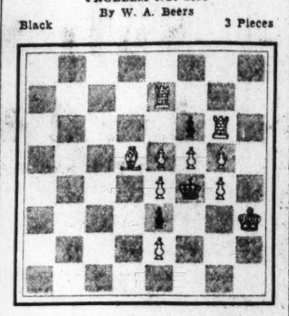
Black 13 Pieces



White 10 Pieces
White to play and mate in two

PROBLEM NO. 1296
By W. A. Beers

Black 3 Pieces



White 10 Pieces
White to play and mate in three

SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS

No. 1293. R-K
No. 1294. 1. B-B P-Q3
2. R-K2 KxR
3. R-Q2 mate

A simple and pleasing Indian theme.

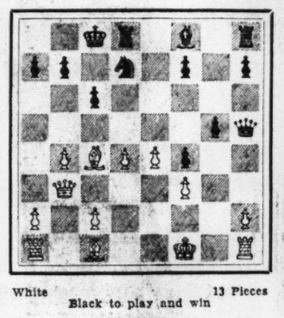
End-Game No. 38. At this point Black initiated a magnificent combination with 1 BxRPch, KxB; 2 Q-R5ch, K-Kt; 3 BxKtP!!, P-B3 (RxB; 4 Q-Kt5ch, K-R; 5 R-Q4!!; KR-K, Kt-Kt; 6 Q-R5ch, K-B2; 6 BxR, P-Q3; 7 P-B4, Q-B3; 8 Q-Kt7ch, K-K3; 9 RxKtch, PxR; 10 P-B5ch, KxP; 11 R-KBch, K-K5; 12 Q-R7ch, K-K6; 13 R-Kch, K-Q3; 14 B-Kt4 mate.

END-GAMES

The following position developed in a match between Suffolk and Cambridge, the result of a king's bishop's gambit played at first board between W. A. Hooper (Suffolk, Eng.) and P. S. Milner-Barry (Cambridge).

End-Game No. 39

Black 13 Pieces



White 13 Pieces
Black to play and win

NOTES

The New York tournament previously announced will get under way April 18, when the first round will be played in the Japanese Room of the Hotel Alamac, New York City. The list of the 12 contestants includes J. R. Capablanca of Havana, F. J. Marshall, Isaac Kashdan, Edward Lasker, A. Kupchik, A. Kevitz, I. Horowitz, H. Steiner and A. E. Santasière, all of New York; A. W. Dake of Portland, Ore., I. S. Turover of Washington and Maurice Fox of Montreal, Can.

Eleven rounds will be contested. The hours of play will be from 2 p. m. to 7 p. m. on Saturdays and Sundays and from 7 p. m. until midnight on other days of the week. Mondays and Fridays will be reserved for adjourned games.

In addition to the following prizes: First, $200; second, $150; third, $100, and two brilliancy prizes of $100 and $50, all players, including prize winners, will receive a playing fee of $25 for each won game and $2 for each drawn game.

The early spring tournament, sponsored in recent years by the Nice (France) Chess Club, has been won by B. Reilly with 6 points. A. Baratz and the Marquis Rosselli tied for second with 5½ points. Sir George A. Thomas, former British champion, just missed a prize through losses in the last two rounds.

Here is a game from a match between Cambridge and Oxford Universities. Mr. Holford played for Cambridge:

FRENCH DEFENSE

Holford White	Wilson Black	Holford White	Wilson Black
1 P-K4	P-K3	21 R-QB2	BxKt
2 P-Q4	P-Q4	22 BxB	Q-B2
3 P-K5	P-QB4	23 P-B4	R-R4
4 Q-Kt4	Kt-QB3	24 KR-QB	K-R2
5 Kt-KB3	B-Q2	25 P-QKt4	P-R3
6 B-Q3	P-KB4(a)	26 P-R4	Q-Kt
7 Q-Kt3	PxP	27 P-Kt5	Kt-Kt1(b)
8 Castles	KKt-K2	28 R-B7ch	R-B2
9 R-K	Kt-Kt5	29 B-B6	PxP
10 QKt-Q2	KtxB	30 Kt-B3	K-R1
11 PxKt	Kt-B3	31 Kt-Kt5	R-Q2
12 P-QR3	P-KKt3	32 RxR	BxR
13 P-KR4	B-Kt2	33 R-B7	Q-K
14 P-R5	K-B2	34 PxP	Kt-R7
15 Kt-Kt5ch	K-Kt	35 Q-B2!	Kt-B6
16 PxP !	PxP(b)	36 Q-Kt2	P-Kt3(c)
17 QKt-B3	Q-K2	37 P-Kt3	Kt-R5
18 B-B4	R-KB	38 Q-R3	Kt-B4
19 Kt-R4	B-K	39 Q-R7!	Resigns(d)
20 QR-B	B-R3		

(a) Note he similarity to the Stoltz-Flohr game published last week.

(b) If 16 . . . BxP; 17 PxPch, K-B (RxP; 18 RxB and wins); 18 RxB, KtxR; 19 QxKt, K-K2; 20 Q-Kt7ch, K-Q3; 21 Kt-B7ch wins. If 16 . . . KtxP; 17 PxPch, K-B; 18 RxKt, as before.

(c) If 36 . . . KtxP; 37 QxKt!

(d) If 39 . . . RxKt; 40 PxRch, K-R4 (K-R2; 41 QxP, KtxP; 42 RxBch, QxR; 43 Q-Kt8!!); 41 Q-R, K-Kt5; 42 K-Kt2, P-B5; 43 Q-Qch, K-B4; 44 P-Kt4 mate.

Here is another game from the Stoltz-Flohr match. This one, another French defense, shows Flohr forcing matters unsuccessfully in an interesting ending.

FIRST GAME—FRENCH DEFENSE

Stoltz White	Flohr Black	Stoltz White	Flohr Black
1 P-K4	P-K3	22 KR-Q	B-B3
2 P-Q4	P-Q4	23 P-KKt4	Kt-Q4
3 Kt-QB3	Kt-KB3	24 KtxKt	BxKt
4 B-Kt5	B-K2	25 Kt-Q2	R-B3
5 P-K5	KKt-Q2	26 R-B2	P-KR4
6 BxB	QxB	27 PxP	P-R4
7 Q-Q2	Castles	28 KR-QB	KR-QB
8 Kt-Kt5	Kt-Kt3	29 K-Kt2	P-Kt3
9 P-KB4	P-QR3	30 PxP	PxP
10 Kt-QR3	P-QB4	31 P-Kt4	P-B6
11 P-B3	PxP	32 PxP	P-Kt6
12 PxP	Kt-B3	33 R-QKt2	BxKt
13 Kt-B3	Q-Kt5	34 KxB	RxP
14 R-B	B-Q2	35 R-KKt	K-R2
15 B-Q3	QR-B	36 R-Kt3	R-B7
16 Kt-B2	QxQch	37 KRxP	R-B8
17 KxQ	Kt-B5ch	38 R-K3	R-Q
18 BxKt	PxB	39 R-Q3	R-Q2
19 Kt-K3	P-QKt4	40 P-B5	R-B8
20 P-QR3	KR-Q	41 PxP	PxP
21 K-K2	Kt-K2	42 P-Q5	Resigns

Stranahan And Jack Ryerson Tie

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., April 14—R. A. Stranahan of Toledo, O., and Jack B. Ryerson of Cooperstown, N. Y., tied at 78 for low medal honors in the qualifying round of the annual Mason and Dixon golf tournament being played on the 6305-yard No. 1 course of the Greenbrier Golf Club. The tie will be played off in the first round of match play. About 50 golfers entered the field. Last year's champion, Duane L. Tower of Buffalo, N. Y., did not appear to defend his title.

Ryerson went out in 40 and returned with a 38, while Stranahan scored the out-nine in 42 and the in-nine in 36. Their cards:

Ryerson, out	4	4	4	4	5	5	5-3	6	—40
Stranahan, out	4	4	3	6	4	6	5	3	—42
Ryerson, in	4	5	5	3	3	4	5	2	—35—78
Stranahan, in	4	5	6	3	4	2	4	5	—36—78

Other scores were:

T. F. McWalters, Newark, N. J.	43	40	83
C. A. Durand, Hempstead, L. I.	45	42	87
G. L. McAlpin, East Hampton	47	44	91
A. B. Jenks, Manchester, N. H.	49	41	90
E. F. Johnson, Detroit	48	44	92
H. C. Davis, Salem, Mass.	49	37	86
L. H. D. Baker, Detroit	48	52	100
D. J. Allan, West Pittston, Pa.	48	41	89
F. J. Allan, West Pittston, Pa.	43	46	89
J. Barclay, Greensburg, Pa.	44	44	88
P. Euwer, Greensburg, Pa.	44	43	87
J. M. Jamison, Manchester, N. H.	46	44	90
R. Gilson, Cleveland	44	40	84
R. H. Knode	42	43	85
O. T. Brokaw, New York	46	42	88
C. B. Vannier	48	51	99
H. H. Blackburn, Lewisburg, W. Va.	47	45	92
J. G. Easley, Lewisburg, W. Va.	45	43	88
R. P. Bell, Lewisburg, W. Va.	49	46	95
J. Holt, Lewisburg, W. Va.	49	49	98
B. D. Hotchkiss, Richmond, Va.	47	40	87
J. F. Lewis Jr., Toledo	42	42	84
H. R. Boyer, Detroit	48	57	103
Charles M. Cott, Akron, Ohio	46	51	97
C. C. Ronalds, Montreal	41	43	84
William Hare, Garden City, L. I.	48	52	100

BRECHIN CITY WINS 1 TO 0

GLASGOW, Scot., April 14 (AP)—Brechin City defeated Dumbarton by 1 goal to 0 in a Scottish League, second division, soccer match yesterday. The game was played at Dumbarton.

EXHIBITION BASEBALL RESULT

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Chicago (A) 13, Toledo (A. A.) 8.

Texas Aggies And Longhorns Leading

SOUTHWEST CONFERENCE BASEBALL STANDING

	W	L	Runs For	Runs Agst	P.C.
Texas A. & M.	2	0	11	4	1.000
Texas	1	0	6	0	1.000
Baylor	2	1	26	8	.666
Rice	1	1	10	7	.500
South. Methodist	1	2	7	26	.333
Texas Christian	0	3	4	20	.000

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AUSTIN, Tex.—Texas A. & M. College and the University of Texas are at the top of the Southwest Conference baseball standing, both having a perfect percentage after the first week of Conference play. The Texas Aggies showed their power when they defeated Baylor University, predicted to be the only team to give the Texas Longhorns a battle for the championship.

The Longhorns, favorites to win the championship, lived up to expectations and easily won from Southern Methodist, 6 to 0. Texas has not lost a Conference championship since 1923 when Baylor beat them out. In fact, this is the only baseball championship the Longhorns have lost since 1915, the date the Conference was organized. The success of the Longhorn teams is due almost entirely to William J. Disch, coach of the teams.

The Texas Aggies have shown well in the first two games. Both of the Aggies' victories were due to the pitching of F. M. Shaw '33, who pitched two four-hit games. In Capt. R. C. Bell '31, L. H. Veltman '32 and W. W. Mitchell '33, the Aggies have one of the best outfields in the Conference.

Baylor is also expected to give the Texas Longhorns quite a bit of trouble before the season is over. All of the lettermen on last year's team are back with the exception of one. The Bears, too, have one of the best pitching staffs in the Conference. The Bears made up for their loss to the Texas Aggies by making impressive triumphs over Rice and Southern Methodist. The Bears won from Rice Institute by the score of 6 to 1 and Southern Methodist, 17 to 3.

Southern Methodist has probably the weakest team in the Conference. Last season the Mustangs failed to win a game in 20 starts. The Methodists' 4-to-3 win over the Texas Christians was due largely to the pitching of Frank Diffey '31.

Texas Christian, which was a pennant contender last season, has failed to show up as expected this season and has suffered three straight defeats, losing to Southern Methodists 4 to 3, Texas A. & M. 7 to 1 and Rice Institute 9 to 0. The Christians have a number of veterans this year, but they have failed to work together.

The University of Arkansas, the seventh member of the Conference, dropped out of the baseball race a few years ago because of the expense to send teams to play in Texas.

COLLEGE BASEBALL RESULTS

Baltimore (L. L.) 4, Annapolis 1.
Boston (N. L.) 7, Holy Cross 2.
Columbia 12, New York 7.
Florida 4, Georgia Tech 3.
Georgia 8, Mercer 7.
Kansas 5, Haskell 2.
Jersey City (L. I.) 6, Seton Hall 5.
Louisiana State 7, Miss. A. & M. 3.
Michigan 1, Xavier 0.
New York (N. L.) 4, West Point 3.
North Carolina 9, Wake Forest 7.
St. John's 24, Brooklyn 6.
Tufts 10, Northeastern 4.
Ursinus 2, Temple 1.
Virginia M. I. 4, Virginia 3.
Washington 13, Shurtleff 3.
William & Mary 9, Harvard 1.

COLLEGE LACROSSE RESULT

Harvard 14, Long Island 3.

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You would be surprised at the number of articles in a house that can be handled by a modern laundry at housecleaning time. Some things can be washed today that could not a few short years ago. The bundles coming in at this season contain curtains, blankets, feather pillows, rag rugs, bath mats, and all sorts of odds and ends. These are not only washed in soft water, but well aired, and are returned to you like new. Our regular family wash offers you a choice of six different kinds of service. You may save yourself untold drudgery by having a little chat with one of our young ladies—or stop any one of our courteous driver-salesmen.

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NORTH & SOUTH TENNIS STARTS

Shields and Marjory Sachs Extended on the Opening Day at Pinehurst

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PINEHURST, N. C., April 14—A strong field of tennis players gathered here over the week-end and started the ball rolling on Monday in the annual United North and South tennis championship tournament. High ranking players of the United States and Canada add to the interest.

In the field of 48 men are such stars at Francis X. Shields, New York, 1931 Davis Cup team member; Clifford S. Sutter, New Orleans, 1930 intercollegiate champion; John W. Van Ryn, Philadelphia, 1930 Davis Cup player; Bryant M. Grant, Atlanta, 1930 United States clay court tennis champion; R. Berkeley Bell, Austin, Tex., and New York; Marcel Rainville, Canadian Davis Cupper from Montreal; Dr. Jack A. Wright Jr., also of Montreal and the Canadian Davis Cup team, and Charles B. Hammell, Absecon, N. J., and Swarthmore College. All eight are seeded in order.

The ranking women players entered are headed by Mrs. John W. Van Ryn, née Gladman, of Philadelphia. Virginia B. Rice, Boston; Mrs. John B. Jessup, Wilmington, Del.; Marjory L. Sachs, of Cambridge, recent winner of the United States indoor tennis championship, were others prominent in the draw. All came through their opening matches, although Miss Sachs had a battle with Victoria Cross, who carried the Cambridge Miss to 9—7 in the third set after winning the second set at 6—2.

There was also a close call in the men's singles when Frank Shields took to the courts against Edgar D. Yeomans, a student at the University of North Carolina. Seven times, in the tenth, twelfth and sixteenth games of the last set, Shields stood at match point and each time Yeomans came through displaying first-class tennis that held Shields back. Shields won the long drawn-out set at 9—7, showing a lack of practice on clay courts. Shields will soon be playing against Mexico for the United States in a Davis Cup tie.

All the other seeded men players except one, Clifford S. Sutter of New Orleans, who did not arrive yesterday in time for play, advanced.

UNITED NORTH AND SOUTH TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS

MEN'S SINGLES—First Round

Bryant M. Grant, Atlanta, defeated Sam Dockery, 6—0, 6—1.
C. S. Ridgeway Jr. defeated H. C. Buckminster, 6—2, 6—3.
B. T. Welsh won from Dr. P. B. Hawk, New York, by default.
Dr. Jack A. Wright Jr., Montreal, defeated M. Lynch, 6—1, 6—2.
D. M. Gerber won from H. B. Kirkpatrick by default.
Cedric A. Major, New York, defeated E. K. Graham, 6—4, 6—1.
D. Morgan defeated Fred C. Baggs, New York, 6—4, 6—4.
Wilmer M. Hines, University of North Carolina, defeated F. J. Haas, 6—1, 6—0.
Francis X. Shields, New York, defeated J. M. Smith, 6—0, 6—0.
Edgar D. Yeomans, University of North Carolina, defeated E. W. Travis, 6—1, 6—0.
L. C. Wright defeated J. Strong, 6—1, 6—3.
Marcel Rainville, Montreal, defeated John Dillard, 6—1, 6—2.
S. D. Sherrard won from W. Campbell by default.
L. Abels defeated R. Lovill Jr., 6—2, 6—2.

Second Round

Charles B. Hammell, Absecon, N. J., defeated Richard Covington, 6—2, 6—3.
Percy L. Kynaston, New York, defeated A. L. Bruneau, New York, 6—2, 6—2.
Harvey Y. Lake, Spring Lake, N. J., defeated J. A. McKelvey, 6—1, 6—3.
Bryant M. Grant, Atlanta, defeated C. S. Ridgeway Jr., 6—0, 6—1.
Dr. Jack A. Wright Jr., Montreal, defeated B. T. Welsh, 6—1, 6—3, 6—0.
Francis X. Shields, New York, defeated Edgar D. Yeomans, University of North Carolina, 6—4, 5—7, 9—7.
John W. Van Ryn, Philadelphia, defeated Dr. L. Epstein, New York, 6—0, 6—1.
Pat Winston defeated Norman Johnson, 6—3, 7—5.
R. Berkeley Bell, New York, defeated E. S. Stillman, 6—3, 6—3.
H. H. Hendlin defeated H. Harris, 6—2, 6—2.

WOMEN'S SINGLES—First Round

Mrs. P. B. Hawk, New York, defeated Mrs. Cedric A. Major, New York, 6—1, 6—1.
Mrs. William M. Sheddon, Boston, defeated Eliza Coxe, Asheville, N. C., 6—2, 6—2.
Mrs. John W. Van Ryn, Philadelphia, defeated Anne Rainey, 6—0, 6—0.
Mrs. H. Barger-Wallach, New York, defeated Mrs. Hasslacher, 6—4, 6—3.

Second Round

Mrs. John B. Jessup, Wilmington, Del., defeated Barbara Stoddard, New York, 6—3, 6—0.
Ann Page, Philadelphia, defeated Frances Jennison, 6—0, 6—1.
Virginia B. Rice, Boston, won from Julia Pickens by default.
Mrs. R. S. Morris won from Mrs. F. J. Haas by default.
Marjory L. Sachs, Cambridge, Mass., defeated Victoria Cross, 6—3, 2—6, 9—7.
Florence S. LeBoutillierе, New York, defeated Violet Burrage, Pinehurst, 6—3, 7—5.

TULSA CHALLENGE ARRIVES TOO LATE

OTTAWA, April 14 (AP)—Arrangements for a playoff series between Tulsa, champions of the American Hockey League, and the 1931 National Hockey League holders of the Stanley Cup, emblematic of the world's professional hockey championship, cannot be made this year, custodians of the Stanley Cup announced last night. Tulsa's challenge was filed formally yesterday.

William Forna, joint custodian of the Stanley Cup with P. D. Ross, also of Ottawa, declared last night that "owing to the lateness of the season, we are unable to accept the Tulsa challenge."

The Stanley Cup holders for 1931 will be decided at Montreal tonight when the Montreal Canadiens clash with the Chicago Black Hawks in the fifth and final game of their playoff series.

King Gustave, Sweden, Cochet, France, Win

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Paris, April 14

KING GUSTAVE of Sweden and Henri Cochet, French king of the tennis courts, defeated Pierre Landry and Maurice Goddet, 6—4, yesterday in the fifth set of the doubles match that was halted last week. Goddet took the place of Christian Boussus. King Gustave upheld his part in the play of the "royal pair" on the Bois de Boulogne courts and showed Cochet some spectacular stroking. Then, flushed with victory, the 73-year-old monarch called upon Martin Plaa, French Davis Cup trainer, to replace Goddet in the rival combination.

The "royal pair" then defeated Plaa and Landry in two straight sets, 6—2, 7—5.

WORLD-FAMOUS GOLF CUPS ARE SEPARATED

ATLANTA, Ga., April 14 (AP)—The world's five most coveted golf trophies, assembled here some months ago for the first time in history, were separated yesterday.

For more than half a year these trophies, emblems of victory in the leading international golf contests, have rested on a table in the lobby of the Atlanta Athletic Club, testifying to the skill of Bobby Jones.

Yesterday two of them, the British amateur and the British open cups, were packed and started across the ocean to await their next owners at the conclusion of these annual events this year.

The others—the United States open and amateur cups and the Walker Cup—will remain here for some time.

VOIGT TO PLAY ABROAD AGAIN

NEW YORK, April 14 (AP)—The British amateur golf championship at Westward Ho next month will have no Bobby Jones to harass native-born players, but George J. Voigt of New York has decided to have another shot at the title. Voigt plans to sail in the Aquitania on May 5, and already has filed his entry for the championship, which starts May 18. Voigt competed in the championship last year at St. Andrews, and bowed to Jones in the semifinal only after a bitter struggle. He held a lead of two holes at the thirteenth hole, only to lose on the home green.

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ILLINOIS HAS 10 LETTERMEN

Coach C. L. Lundgren Expects Another Good Baseball Nine

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

URBANA, Ill., April 14—The University of Illinois baseball team this season is up to the usual Illinois caliber, Coach C. L. Lundgren believes. With 10 lettermen, including four veteran pitchers, returning this year, the Illini expect to be among the leaders when the Western Conference race is ended. They expect to do at least as well as last season when they lost only two games, both to the championship University of Wisconsin team.

Carrying the burden of pitching G. A. Mills '32 and E. M. Hazzard '32 are expected to win the majority of the games, while J. F. Wiese '32 and J. F. Bartulis '32 are being counted on as relief hurlers, although either is good enough to start Conference games. T. T. Carr '32 and F. E. Wrobke '33 are other pitchers who may be employed by Lundgren this season.

R. E. Nusspickel '32 and Paul Chervinko '33 are leading the other catchers in early games and will likely do all the receiving for the Illini during the 1931 "Big Ten" campaign. H. C. Troch '31 and J. H. Kott '33 are other possibilities.

Lundgren has indicated that his infield combination will be H. C. Rosenfeldt '31 at first, Edward Gbur '32 at second, Capt. F. E. Tryban '32 at short, and Wrobke or E. C. Wahl '32 at third base. In addition to being a good pitcher, Wrobke is a good fielder and can hit, a requisite that Lundgren likes in baseball players.

If Rosenfeldt falls down at first, A. E. Swanson '33 is on hand to take his place or an outfielder will be moved in to cover the initial corner. Incapacity of Gbur would mean the moving of a third baseman to the keystone, while Frederick Bisbee '32 or Wahl can replace the captain at short.

In addition to carrying the pitcher's duties, Mills will be used in the outfield or at first base when not on the mound. Mills is the leading hitter on the Illinois squad and can perform capably at practically any position except catcher.

T. C. Witte '31, M. N. Pike '32, F. W. Steuernagel '32, and W. G. Fuzak '32, head the list of outfielders on the Illinois team. Fuzak is a heavy hitter and has had Conference experience Witte is also a veteran and is one of the fastest men on the squad.

In the dearth of outfield material, Lundgren also has G. S. Fencl '32, Solomon Fierberg '32, H. L. Flagg '32, Harold Gradman '32, L. A. Magierski '32, and F. V. Rosenthal '31, to choose from in case some of the others who, in pre-season dope have the edge on the rest, may falter as the "Big Ten" race goes on.

The lettermen on the squad this year are: Tryban, Mills, Hazzard, Nusspickel, Fuzak, Witte, Steuernagel, Gbur, Rosenthal, and Fencl.

In their first Conference game Saturday, the Illini made a good showing defeating Northwestern University 15 to 4. Mills was used in the box and held the opponents to nine hits. Next Saturday the Illini face Chicago in their next championship game. The schedule of "Big Ten" games follows:

April 11—Illinois 15, Northwestern 4; 18—Chicago at Chicago; 25—Wisconsin at Urbana; 29—Chicago at Urbana.

May 2—Purdue at Lafayette; 5—Michigan at Ann Arbor; 9—Ohio State at Urbana; 16—Michigan at Urbana; 18—Ohio State at Columbus; 21—Purdue at Urbana; 23—Wisconsin at Madison; 30—Northwestern at Urbana.

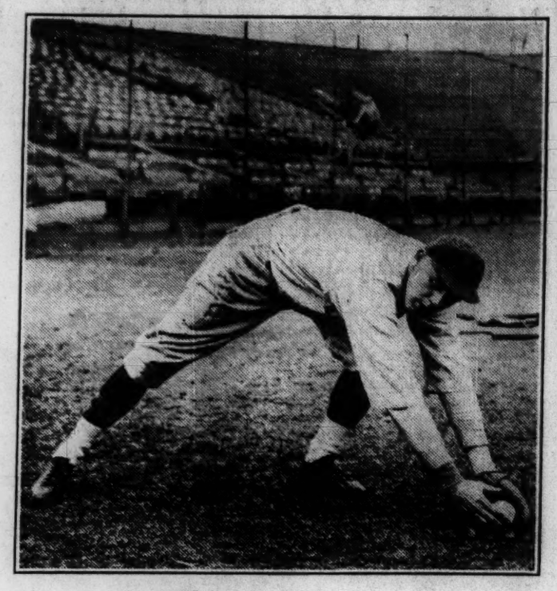
COLLEGE TRACK RESULT

Ohio State 96 1-3, Ohio Wesleyan 29 2-3.

COLLEGE TENNIS RESULT

St. John's 4, Johns Hopkins 3.

Leads Illini on the Diamond



CAPT. E. E. TRYBAN '31
University of Illinois Varsity Baseball Team.

MISS MADISON HAS OWN STYLE

Famous Woman Swimmer Uses a Crawl Stroke Which the Stylists See Faults In

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Miss Helene Madison, who is said to be destined to be an even greater phenomenon among women swimmers than John Weissmuller was among men, is not a conformist. By crawl-stroke methods all her own this 17-year-old Seattle schoolgirl has compiled, as her second season of competition gets under way, over a dozen world's records and almost 30 American records, and has more American marks awaiting acceptance. And, according to some observers, she has a long way to go before exhausting her possibilities for speed in the water.

Making stops here and there on her way to the women's senior indoor swimming championships this week in New York, Miss Madison is breaking records nearly every night.

Stylists here found a number of faults in her stroke, but hesitate to set themselves up as her critics while records tumble on every hand. They are content to say that she achieves her remarkable results by an unusual fund of strength and power, and as long as this fund provides a margin over rivals and predecessors, there is no necessity for urging her to conform to what has been conceived as the ideal stroke.

Not Concerned Over Styles

Miss Madison in an interview here displayed little concern about questions of style. Everybody swims the crawl differently," she declared. "Each one has some little twist or peculiarity, and as long as the fundamental stroke is right, these little differences are not important."

She uses what may be roughly described as the six-beat American crawl stroke, which calls for six leg flutters to each complete revolution of the arms. As she learned her particular variety herself and nobody tried to change her methods, she developed a number of oddities. Her stroke may best be described by comparing it with that of John Weissmuller, who has been called the perfecter of the crawl stroke, getting maximum propulsion, least resistance, and navigating with minimum effort for the speed attained.

Like Weissmuller, Miss Madison swims very high, the back of her shoulders and trunk practically clear of water most of the time. However, Weissmuller's legs bore into the water at an angle from the body and are used with a narrow, whiplash thrash for push-up, elevation rather than propulsion. Miss Madison, on the other hand, seems to get real propulsion from her legs with a wide up-and-down kick. She said she has a very deep leg stroke; but it is not the kind of depth Weissmuller gets, for her feet constantly break the surface and churn spray, while his seldom break. This difference is due partly to the greater width of her kick.

Getting more power out of the legs means that she gets less out of her arms, which again makes an important difference in the stroke. If the arms are not carrying the main burden, they are comparatively loafing, according to the stylists. This loafing is seen in a rolling or weaving of the shoulders in and out of the water, which takes the body off the even keel, the hydroplaning position advantageous for least resistance. Where Weissmuller's shoulders are always above water, she dips her shoulders into the water. The dip of the left shoulder is especially pronounced.

Keeps Arms Fairly Straight

Miss Madison's roll is again accounted for by her method of using the arms. Instead of shortening the downward reach during the progress of the arm stroke by bending the elbow as Weissmuller does, she keeps the arm fairly straight and reaches straight down from the shoulder. According to some comment this gives her too much leverage and is another cause, not only of loafing on the arms, but of rolling the shoulders.

Though she is not left-handed, Miss Madison breathes as if she were. Most right-handed swimmers inhale to the left when the right arm is down and the left arm is coming forward out of the water in recovery. Miss Madison inhales to the right while the left arm is making its deep drive and the right arm is recovering. "That's the way I learned it," explained Miss Madison, "and it seems to come natural, though I notice most of my rivals inhale to the left."

Miss Madison negotiates the length of a 60-foot tank in about seven complete revolutions of the arms. She does not vary this according to whether she is going a long or short distance, but sometimes changes the number of strokes in order to adapt them to the tank length, so that the stroke comes out right for her turn on the end wall, or to make a sprinting finish.

She does not remember when she first learned to swim, it was so long ago, but her mother stated they first noticed her paddling around by herself at about six years of age. From the very first she was self-taught, as nobody offered instruction. Now that she is a member of the team of the Washington Athletic Club, the swimming coach, Ray Daughters, is giving her some pointers, making the stroke more smooth and improving her relaxation, but for the most part he is more of a taskmaster than an instructor.

Miss Madison's parents are both good swimmers, though never in competition, and they have made it possible for her to develop by spending a great deal of time around the lakes and beaches near Seattle. Miss Madison did most of her early swimming in Green Lake, and in Crystal Pool, a splendid public resort in Seattle, but now makes her headquarters at the Washington A. C. pool.

She is 5ft. 9in. tall and weighs 152 pounds; but does not have the build of a great swimmer. She is neither one of the snakes like Ethel Lackie or Sybil Bauer, nor one of the power girls like Gertrude Ederle or Martha Norelius. Her arms are not big and she does not have the thick shoulders and chest that might be expected. Her legs appear to be the most powerful members. The arms are long and the shoulders broad, which gives good leverage, and the chest is broad and not too full, which is important in hydroplaning.

Miss Madison first became ambitious to swim in competition when she swam a 100-meter race with Albina Osipowich of Worcester, Mass., Olympic champion and world's record holder at the distance, who stopped at Seattle on her way back from a meet in Honolulu. Miss Osipowich was able to defeat Miss Madison by just a touch. This gave Miss Madison the enthusiasm to go to Los Angeles a year ago and swim against Miss Josephine McKim, who had achieved some note in national championship circles. Miss Madison won the race and set her first world's record, 2m. 39s. for the 220-yard freestyle. Pleased at this showing, Seattle citizens raised funds to send her to the indoor women's senior championships at Miami, Florida. Here she won titles and broke records and won the all-around individual championship. A little later she competed in the outdoor championships at Long Beach and repeated her indoor triumphs.

Her mother attributes her success first to natural ability, and second to enthusiasm and a disposition to work hard at anything she undertakes.

MANY CHANGES IN WOMEN'S BOWLING

WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL BOWLING CONGRESS LEADERS

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Fairground Recreation No. 3, St. Louis	2567
Anderson S. and C., St. Louis	2546
Riveria Recreation, Detroit	2510
Euclid-13th Recreation, Cleveland	2478
Fred Barton Plumbing, Detroit	2463
Schueneman Uptown, Chicago	2453
Sprowl Ice Cream Co., Erie, Pa.	2427
Union Palace, Weehawken, N. J.	2417
Sherrill C. A. C. No. 1, Sherrill, N. Y.	2400
Cities Service, Cleveland	2400

TWO-WOMAN TEAMS

Zetta Baker and G. Pomeroy, Barton Plumbing, Detroit	1145
L. Hubbard and U. Baker, Detroit	1117
M. Harsch and G. Myers, Cleveland	1109
Ann Stowe and S. Hartrick, Detroit	1098
D. McQuade and M. Smith, Chicago	1097
A. Murphy and M. Angelotte, Erie, Pa.	1094
H. Miller and C. Jackson, Sherrill, N. Y.	1083
E. Drehm and R. Suchan, Cleveland	1063
R. Miller and M. Beguillard, Erie, Pa.	1045
M. Warnbeir and F. Tritten, Chicago	1035

SINGLES

Dorothy McQuade, Chicago	620
Ann Stowe, Riveria, Recreation, Detroit	616
Emma Ruff, Weehawken	608
I. Zupko, Perth Amboy, N. J.	598
B. McIntyre, Kent, O.	577
Zetta Baker, Detroit	573
J. Eckert, Albany, N. Y.	566
E. Munn, Perth Amboy, N. J.	561
B. Snider, Chicago	555
G. Elder, St. Louis	554

ALL-EVENTS

Doroth McQuade, Chicago	1717
Mrs. Zetta Baker, Detroit, Mich.	1650
Miss Ann Stowe, Detroit, Mich.	1639
Mary Warnbier, Chicago	1629
E. Miller, Sherrill, N. Y.	1617
Emma Drehm, Cleveland	1619
Mary Smith, Chicago	1601
B. McIntyre, Kent, O.	1592
S. Hartrick, Detroit	1591
O. Conyngham, Erie, Pa.	1579

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, April 14—Following the success of the Alberti Jewelers team of Chicago in the five-woman lass of championships of the Women's International Bowling Congress, on Sunday at Dwyer's Alleys, the individual members began to take the lead in the other championships yesterday. As a result Dorothy McQuade, anchor of the team, captured first place, for the time at least, in the individual championship with a total of 620, and with Mary Smith as her partner took fifth place in the two-woman team championship, with 1097. Her combined scores in all three classes, placed her in first position in the all-events championship, with 1717, displacing Mrs. Zetta Baker.

Mary Warnbeir, another member of the team, was also successful in her individual efforts, taking fourth place in all events with 1629 and tenth place in the two-woman title class, teamed with F. Tritten, with 1035. While Miss Smith was seventh in the all-events class, 1601. Other newcomers into the smaller groups were Emma Drehm and R. Suchan, Cleveland, with 1063 in the two-woman class, taking eighth place. Emma Ruff of Weehawken, N. J., 608 in third place in the singles, and Miss Drehm, 1619, fifth in the all-events class.

Two St. Louis teams made brilliant débuts in the five-woman championship yesterday evening when Fairground Recreation No. 3, with a total of 2567, and a best game of 899, took second places, and Anderson Stow and Careful, 2546 and 862, assumed third position in both. In the booster class, Sauter's boosters No. 1 of Buffalo, 1980, and Thum's Travelers Girls of New York, 1861, took second and fifth positions.

ATHLETICS RELEASE PLAYERS

PHILADELPHIA, April 14 (AP)—Charles E. Perkins, young left-handed pitcher of Woodcliffe Lake, N. J., was released outright yesterday by the Philadelphia Athletics to the Jersey City club of the International League. Four other releases on option are announced by Connie Mack before he took his squad of White Elephants to Washington for the opening game of the season. James De Shong, Harrisburg, Pa., pitcher, was farmed out to Jersey City. Pitcher George Snider of Los Angeles; Outfielder Louis Finney, Buffalo, Ala., and Shortstop Edward J. Cihocki, Wilmington, Del., were sent to the Harrisburg club of the New York-Pennsylvania League.

BRITISH FOREIGN TRADE

LONDON, April 14—The British Board of Trade reports March imports into the United Kingdom of £70,664,000, compared with £63,647,000 in February and £93,420,000 in March, 1930. Exports were £33,989,000, compared with £31,792,000 in February and £53,945,000 in March, 1930. Re-exports amounted to £5,433,000, compared with £5,852,000 in February and £7,660,000 in March, 1930.

Facts About Major League Baseball Players—No. 6

ADELPHIA L. (DEL) BISSONETTE
Brooklyn Robins, National League

First played professional baseball with the Cap Madeleine club of the Eastern Canada League in 1922. Born in Winthrop, Me., Sept. 6, 1899. A left-handed batter and thrower. Five feet 11in. in height, weighs about 180 pounds, and plays first base. His record:

	Games	Batting Average
1922—Cap Madeleine, Eastern Canada League	30	.311
1923—Lewiston, Me. (semiprofessional)		
1924—York-Bing., N. Y.- Penn. League	114	.319
1925—York, N. Y.-Penn. League	127	.381
1926—Jersey City- Rochester, International League	157	.320
1927—Buffalo, International League	166	.365
1928—Brooklyn, National League	155	.320
1929—Brooklyn, National League	116	.281
1930—Brooklyn, National League	146	.335

Advance Reported For Negro's Rights

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW YORK, April 14—A year of marked progress in advancement of the social and political rights of the Negro is reviewed by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in its annual report for 1930, just issued here.

The report terms the defeat of Judge John J. Parker of North Carolina, Administration nominee for Justice of the Supreme Court, "the major political demonstration by the Negro since the Civil War." It considers the incident "the beginning of the Negro's fight for the ballot."

It cites also cases taken to court in four states challenging the exclusion of Negroes from primary election voting. At a Federal Court of Appeals in Virginia such exclusion was held unconstitutional.

The report reviews the association's efforts in behalf of those who, it believed, were victims of discrimination of some kind. It also announces that the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People won the Harmon Foundation Award for the best results of a year's publicity by a national organization.

MARINE AIRPORT FOR BUFFALO

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 14—The last barrier to construction of a marine airport on Bufalo's downtown lake front before Aug. 1 was removed on April 10, when Charles E. Roesch, Mayor, approved a resolution to this effect passed by the Buffalo Council. The project has been under consideration by city authorities for more than two years.

RESIGNS FROM SHELL

NEW YORK, April 14 (AP)—U. de B. Daly has resigned as president of the Shell Petroleum Company and as a director and member of the executive committee of Shell Union Oil Corporation.

COLOMBIA NAMES MINISTER

BOGOTA, Colombia, April 14 (By U. P.)—Francisco Sorzano, Minister of War during the administration of President Nel Ospina, was named Minister to Bolivia, Sunday.

G. O. P. Chief Plans Jefferson Honor

WASHINGTON, April 14 (AP)—Thomas Jefferson founded the Democratic Party, but Simeon D. Fess (R.), Senator from Ohio, chairman of the Republican National Committee, is chief formulator of a proposed national tribute to Jefferson.

On this 188th anniversary of Jefferson's birth, Mr. Fess said he was drafting a bill for restoration by federal funds of the shops at Monticello.

Mr. Fess said he would seek to rebuild workrooms where Jefferson invented the swivel chair, boon to executives; the smithy scene of his plow improvements; the tailor shop where he turned out the first long trousers.

HUDSON MOTOR ORDER

Hudson Motor Company has received a government order for 1000 units for use in mail delivery work.

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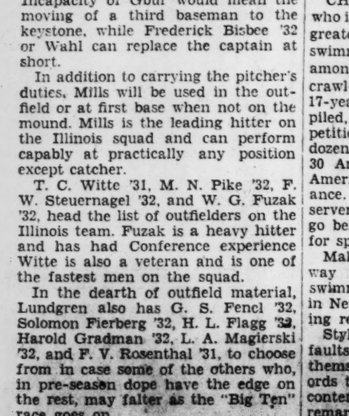

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Many Models, Sizes and Color Combinations

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IVER JOHNSON VELOCIPEDES and JUNIOR-CYCLES (Sidewalk Cycles) are the Strongest, Safest and Easiest Riding juvenile cycles on the market.

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Permanent Waving—the heat treating of the hair—should only be entrusted to experienced operators. For the texture of hair is not uniform and, therefore, the amount of heat required varies remarkably.

R. LOUIS permanent wave experts, guided by years of experience, give your hair exactly the proper amount of heat, timing it to the second. The result is a safe, perfect, lasting wave, which you can easily set yourself. One operator attends you throughout the process of waving. No other method would be safe or could insure that lovely lustre, that soft, natural curl of youthful hair which distinguishes an R. LOUIS permanent.

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We have always made our clothes of the finest foreign and domestic fabrics and with the highest type of hand-tailoring.

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In the price-careless '20's when woolens and labor rose to unheard-of heights, we could hold our standard of quality only by raising our prices. Our customers paid these increases because they recognized value.

In this day of lower costs it would be inconsistent with our policy to maintain the high prices of yesterday.

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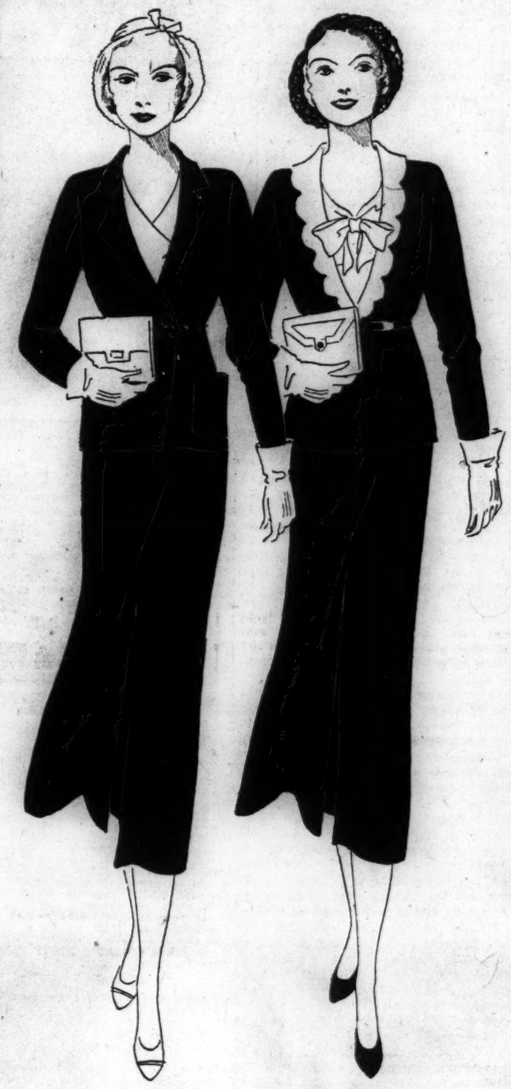

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Important "Little Suit"
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The one-suit woman is a thing of the past . . . this year the smart woman has several suits . . . sometimes casual, sometimes rather formal, and always one that is strictly tailored She wears them in different colors and with different blouses and so creates the impression of an unlimited wardrobe.

Other suits 16.75 to 25.

Other Budget Shops

The Budget Dress Shop	15.00 *to* 22.50
The Budget Coat Shop	16.75 *to* 35.00
The Budget Hat Shop	5.00 *to* 8.50
Budget Dresses Under 15.00	8.75 *to* 13.75

Second Floor

Looking for VALUES? Look at these from PAINE'S Style Show

Beechwood Magazine Holder
$12
A handy bit that any home will welcome.

Maple Candle Stand
$10
Serves as end table, plant stand, lamp table or "what-have-you."

Mahogany Coffee Table
$18
The top is inlaid and has a gallery—for this exceedingly modest price

Mahogany Dropleaf Table
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The most we have seen for the money in a mahogany dropleaf table.

Mahogany Bookcase
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Note the division of compartments for large and small books and magazines.

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METHODISTS REAFFIRM FAITH IN PROHIBITION

New England Conference 'Deviates Not a Hair From Historical Position'

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., April 14—The New England Conference of the Methodist Church uncompromisingly reaffirmed its faith in prohibition in a resolution drawn by the Board of Temperance, Prohibition and Public Morals and adopted at the closing business session yesterday.

The resolution declared that the conference "deviates not a hair from its historical position on temperance and prohibition." It emphasized that the permanent success of prohibition rests on educational processes, on teaching the rising generation the harmful effects of the liquor traffic.

Warning against the flood of wet propaganda, it urged upon all the duty of ascertaining the facts. The "temporizing attitude of political parties" will not long be tolerated by the "Christian sentiment of the nation," the resolution said, and it concluded by pledging the loyalty of the conference to President Hoover's dry leadership.

A declaration of the conference in relation to free speech and the right of assembly, as finally adopted late in the afternoon, reads as follows:

"We, the members of the New England Conference, protest against any breach of the constitutional rights of free speech and free assembly by any Government in our State, and we recommend that where such a breach occurs and the privilege of free speech and free assembly has been denied, our churches be open to such assembly.

"We pledge our support to any and all organizations in their defense of constitutional rights."

This draft was a substitute for a resolution approved earlier in the day, making specific mention of the Civil Liberties Union and the strike situation. It carried the conference too far in to amend this on the ground that it carried the Conference too far in defense of various types of radicals and might cause churches to clash with municipal authorities.

Radio Tonight

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—Talk.
5:15 Marjorie Oelrichs, guest speaker; Leo Reisman's Orchestra.
5:30 NBC, Fiftieth anniversary celebration of Tuskegee Institute: addresses by President Hoover, Secretary Wilbur, Dr. R. R. Moton; Tuskegee Choir.
6:00 Big Brother; League of Opportunity.
6:30 Time; barometer; thermometer; news.
6:45 "World Affairs," Thomas Chalmers.
7:00 Sandy MacFarlane's Chimney Swallows.
7:25 Gruen Answer Man: recording.
7:30 NBC, Soconyland Sketch: "Prophet of Mount Washington."
8:00 NBC, Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit; Jack Shilkret's Orchestra.
8:30 Slayton-Learoyd Orchestra: Helen Barr, soprano; investment sketch.
9:00 NBC, "Musical Magazine"; Fred Hufsmith, tenor; concert orchestra.
9:30 NBC, Sigmund Spaeth; Veronica Wiggins, contralto; male trio; violin quartet; Frank Black's Orchestra.
10:00 NBC, Dance program.
11:00 NBC, Nino Pecararo, self-renounced medium, interviewed by Joseph Dunninger.
11:15 E. B. Rideout, weather and roads.
11:20 Announcements; news.

WBZA and WBZ, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—Junior Aviation League.
5:15 Safety Crusaders.
5:30 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie."
5:45 Agricultural markets.
6:00 Time; weather; World Bookman.
6:08 Sport Review.
6:15 Gov. John G. Winant of New Hampshire.
6:30 NBC, Savannah Liners Orchestra, direction Dana Merriman.
6:45 NBC, Lowell Thomas, news.
7:00 Time; NBC, Amos 'n' Andy.
7:15 The Co-Eds: Skit and music.
7:30 NBC, Phil Cook, Quaker Man.
7:45 Ginger Boys, male trio.
8:00 NBC, Paul Whiteman's Orchestra; Paul Sisters; Jack Fulton, soloist; Jesters Trio.
8:30 Popular songs, Lou Baker.
8:45 Sketch and orchestra.
9:00 NBC, Household Celebrities Orchestra, Adolph Dumont, conductor.
9:30 NBC, Death Valley Days.
10:00 Chevrolet Chroniclers: Recorded.
10:30 NBC, "Clara, Lu and Em."
10:45 Temperature; Radio Billboard.
10:50 Louie's Hungry Five.
11:00 Time; weather; Sport Review.
11:13 Tom Cline's Statler Orchestra.
11:30 Hotel Brunswick Orchestra.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—"Melody Snapshots"; organ.
5:10 "Show Tunes"; orchestra.
5:15 Ted and his Greater Gang.
5:30 "Around the Campfire."
5:45 Dandies Orchestra; time.
6:00 Melodists Orchestra.
6:15 Shepard Stores Modernists.
6:30 The Diplomats.
6:45 CBS, Mystery Story.
7:00 CBS, Frederic William Wile.
7:15 Recorded popular program.
7:30 Oscar Elgart's Orchestra; Chester Gaylord, soloist.
8:00 CBS, Arthur Pryor's Band.
8:15 CBS, Lorna Fantin.
8:30 CBS, "Kaltenborn Edits the News."
8:44 Hockey reports every 15 minutes.
8:45 CBS, Lee Morse; Nat Brusiloff's Orchestra.
9:00 CBS, Minute Dramas; orchestra.
9:30 CBS, Philco Symphony Orchestra, Howard Barlow, conductor.
10:00 CBS, "Mr. and Mrs." sketch.
10:15 CBS, "Jest for Fun," Richie Craig Jr., monologist; "Hack" Wilson, speaker.
10:30 CBS, Paramount Publix Playhouse: Morton Downey, tenor; Jesse Crawford, organist; Jerry Madison, screen gossip; soloists; orchestra.
11:00 Time; news; weather.
11:15 CBS, Fletcher Henderson's Orchestra.
11:30 "Mickie" Alpert and his orchestra.
12:00 CBS, Bert Lown and his orchestra.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Ann Leaf, organist; Ben Alley, tenor.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:15 p. m.—Peggy Rais, guitarist.
5:30 Fishermen's Program.
5:45 Lew Lissack's Orchestra.
6:00 Weather; instrumental music.
6:30 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:45 Billy Dooley's Westminster Orchestra.
7:30 Weather; instrumental music; time.

Tomorrow's Features

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:15 p. m.—Studio period.
2:15 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WBZA

7:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
9:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:00 a. m.—NBC, Mary Hale Martin.
11:00 a. m.—NBC, School of Cookery.
12:35 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home.
2:00 p. m.—Radio Repertory Theater.
3:00 p. m.—NBC, Edna Wallace Hopper.
4:00 p. m.—NBC, Eastman School Symphony Orchestra.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
8:15 a. m.—CBS programs.
9:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
11:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:15 p. m.—CBS programs.
1:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
2:15 p. m.—CBS programs.
3:00 p. m.—Braves-Brooklyn, reported by Fred Hoey.

DARTMOUTH RECEIVES GIFT

MANCHESTER, N. H., April 14 (AP)—Dartmouth College and the city of Manchester will receive $3000 and $5000, respectively, under the will of Nathan Parker Hunt, filed yesterday for probate. The estate was estimated at more than $1,000,000. Public bequests amounted to $20,500.

The Dialer's Guide

Features followed by sponsor and network in parenthesis.
"CBS": Columbia Broadcasting System. "CBS Chicago," from Chicago. "CBS Pacific," from west coast.
NBC: "WEAF Chain" and "WJZ Chain." "NBC Chicago," from Chicago. "NBC Pacific," from west coast.
"To KOA," "To KGO"; when following above, indicates western limit of network.
"-T": coast to coast network.
Call letters given single station programs.
Time: p. m., eastern standard, unless otherwise stated.

FOR WEDNESDAY, APRIL 15

Rhythmic Music

Smith Ballew and his orchestra (NBC Blue—T). Fifteen minutes. 6.
Roy Atwell, monologist; Theo Karle, tenor; Freddie Rich and his orchestra (CBS to WKBW, Buffalo). Fifteen minutes. 6:30.
Morton Downey, tenor; Nat Brusiloff's Orchestra (CBS—T). Fifteen minutes. 7.
Don Arpiazu and his Havana Casino Orchestra (WJZ Chain). The group that introduced and popularized the "Rumba." 8.
Welcome Lewis, contralto; Lew Conrad, crooner; Freddy Behrens's Orchestra (RCA—WEAF—T). Fifteen minutes. 8:15.
Marie Dressler, interviewed by Louella Parsons; Hallelujah Quartet; Three Cheers; Chili Peppers; Sol Hoopii and his Hawaiians; Ken Allen, tenor; Hazel Warner, contralto; Bobby Gross, comedy singer; studio chorus; orchestra (CBS—T). Program originating in Los Angeles. 8:30.
Wheaties Quartet; Gold Medal Organist (General Mills—CBS—T). 9.
May Questel, mime; Mary McCoy and Billy Hughes; Reinald Werrenrath; male quartet; Charles Previn's Orchestra (WJZ Chain to WREN, Kansas City). Miss Questel and Helen Kane might have been twins. 9:30. Repeated for NBC Pacific at 8:15.
Leonard Joy's string dance orchestra; Grantland Rice (WEAF—T). Reviewing "Rose Room" and "Kalua" along with latest "Mood Indigo" and "Would You Like to Take a Walk?" 10:30.
"Scrappy" Lambert and "Dick" Robertson; Sam Lanin and his orchestra (CBS to KDYL, Salt Lake City). Fifteen minutes. 10:30.
Guy Lombardo and his Royal Canadians (CBS to KDYL, Salt Lake City). 11:30.
"The Road Show" (NBC—KGO, KHQ, KOA). Vaudeville hour. 10.

Talks

Ray Long, editor of Cosmopolitan (CBS—T). Bill Schudt's "Going to Press" period. 6.
Lowell Thomas (WJZ Chain to WLW, Cincinnati, CBS to KFJF, Oklahoma City). 6:45, 8.
"Science Speaks" (WEAF—T). Informative discussion on the natural sciences by noted researchers. 7:15.
"Back of the News in Washington" (WEAF—T). William Hard. 7:45.
"Bobby" Jones (WEAF—T). Matches with Sarazen and Hagen. 8. Repeated for NBC Pacific at 9:45.
Maestin J. Insull, public utilities official; Little Symphony Orchestra (Halsey Stuart WEAF—T). 9.
Nellie Revel, journalist (WEAF Chain to WOC-WHO). "The Voice of Radio Digest." 11.

Vocal and Instrumental

"Footlight Echoes" (WOR). Selections from Lehar's "Merry Widow" contrasted with the latest Rodgers and Porter music, by soloists and orchestra. 8:30.
James Melton, tenor; concert orchestra, Nathaniel Shilkret, conductor (Vacuum Oil—WEAF Chain to KSL, Salt Lake City). Listen for Guion's "Lonesome Whistler" and "Harmonica Player," "Chinese Lullaby" and "Chinese Fantasy," and "Rogue Song" selections. 8:30.
"Musical Crusaders" (Canadian Pacific—WJZ Chain to KFAB, Lincoln). Irish program by mixed chorus and orchestra from Toronto. 8:30.
Olive Palmer, soprano; Paul Oliver, tenor; Elizabeth Lennox, contralto; Revelers Quartet; Gustave Haenschen's Orchestra (Palmolive—WEAF—T). Listen for "Giannina Mia" and "Bird Song" sung by Miss Palmer; "Bacchanale" from "Samson and Delilah," by orchestra; "Gay Nineties" medley. 9:30.
"Gypsy Trail" (CBS—T). Karl Thome, soloist; Emery Deutsch, conductor. 10:15.

Orchestral

Black and Gold Room Orchestra (WEAF—T). "Poet and Peasant," most popular of overtures, in group of classics. 6.
Ruth Breton, American violinist; Columbia Symphony Orchestra (CBS—T). Louisville girl, Auer trained, soloist with many an American symphony orchestra. 10:45.
Ludwig Laurier's Slumber Music Ensemble (WJZ Chain to WJR, Detroit). Best-known classics in this period are "Elegie" of Massenet, "Reverie du Soir" of Saint-Saëns, and Nevin's "Rosary." 11.

Dramatic Sketches and Music

Uncle Abe and David (Goodrich—WEAF Chain to WOW, Omaha). 6:45.
Amos 'n' Andy (Pepsodent—WJZ Chain to WLW, Cincinnati). 7. NBC Chicago and Pacific. 10, 8.
"Arabesque" (CBS—T). Desert story. 9:30.
"Clara, Lu and Em" (WJZ Chain to WREN, Kansas City). 10:30.

Vocal

Boswell Sisters (WEAF—T). Popular program. 7.
"Wayside Inn" (WJZ Chain to WREN, Kansas City). Male chorus and Mabel Zoeckler, soprano. 9.
Kremlin Art Quintet (WJZ Chain). Russian male voices. 11:30.

Recitals

"Barefoot Days" (WOR). Childhood reminiscences is woven by group consisting of narrator, pianist, poetess and violin duo. 5:15.
Phil Cook, monologist (Quaker—WJZ—T). A one man show. 7:30.
Mme. Frances Alda, soprano; Frank La Forge, pianist (WEAF Chain to WSAI, Cincinnati). 7:30.

Transoceanic Program

BBC Symphony Orchestra, Arthur Catterall, conductor (WEAF Chain, WOR). Twenty-five minutes of Wagnerian music from Queen's Hall, London. 4:05.

Daytime Programs

United States Army Band (WJZ Chain to WREN, Kansas City). 9 a. m.
"Piano Moods" (WJZ Chain to KOA, Denver). Lee Sims, pianist. 11:30 a. m.
"Vocal Varieties" (WJZ Chain to KOA, Denver). Soloist and orchestra. 12 noon.
"On Wings of Song" (WEAF Chain to WDAF, Kansas City). String trio. 12 noon.
National Farm and Home Hour (WJZ Chain to KOA, Denver). 12:30.
Columbia Revue (CBS to KSCJ, Sioux City). Harriet Lee, contralto; Emery Deutsch, conductor. 12:30.
"The Design and Making of the Small Garden" (WEAF Chain to WOC-WHO). Bernard M. Rifkin. 2.
Marie Gerard, soprano; Evan Evans, baritone (CBS—T). Columbia Artists Recital. 2.
Organ Melodies (WJZ Chain to KOA, Denver). Irma Glenn, from Chicago. 2:15.
"Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves" (CBS—T). American School of the Air. 2:30.
Sisters of the Skillet (WJZ—T). Specialty songs and dialogue, by Edward East and Ralph Dumke. 2:45.
Columbia Salon Orchestra (CBS—T). Emery Deutsch conducting. 3.
"Refrain Revue" (WJZ Chain to KOA, Denver). Tenor soloist and instrumental quartet. 3:15.
"Evening Stars" (WJZ Chain to KSL, Salt Lake City). Program dedicated to KSL, Salt Lake City. 3:30.
Radio Play Bill (WEAF Chain to WHO-WOC). 3:30.
Eastman School Symphony Orchestra (WJZ—T). Student musicians playing from Rochester, N. Y. 4.
United States Navy Band (CBS—T). 4.
Mabel Wayne Program (WJZ Chain to KFAB, Lincoln). Popular program with the composer of "In a Little Spanish Town" as soloist. 4:30.
"China and the Institute of Pacific Relations" (WEAF Chain to WOC-WHO). Dr. Peng Chung Chang, Chinese educator. 4:45.
Ivy Scott, soprano (NBC Blue—T). Fifteen minutes. 5:15.
Little Orphan Annie (WJZ Chain to WGAR, Cleveland). 5:30.

Theaters

"The Patch"

Plymouth Theater, Boston—Robert V. Newman presents "The Patch," a new American comedy by Patrick Kearney, directed by John D. Williams. Week beginning April 13, 1931. The cast:

Dudley Weatherbee ..... Robert W. Crozier
Elinore Murfree ..... Peggy Conklin
Margaret Murfree ..... Gertrude Fowler
Hopkins ..... John M. Troughton
Mike Donovan ..... Roy Roberts
Charles Murfree ..... Henry O'Neill
Henry Stonehill ..... William E. Stone
Patrick Murphy ..... Arthur Sinclair
Widow Donovan ..... Marie O'Neill
Larry Heffernan ..... Lawrence Sullivan
Mrs. Weatherbee ..... Marie R. Burke

Mr. Kearney has concocted an entertaining farce which is about a generation late in reaching the stage. Its humor depends upon a prejudice against the Irish which some of us can remember as operative in our early youth; but we find it difficult to accept the playwright's premise that it is an important factor in American life today, even in the middle West where the play is set.

We are introduced into the home of Charles Murfree, who 20 years before was Charles Emmet Parnell Murphy. But his wife, who was Maggie Mulligan of "The Patch," the Irish settlement "across the railroad tracks," was socially ambitious. So he changed his name and became prosperous—and their daughter is engaged to a Weatherbee. Just as Murfree's campaign for mayor is going well, his father arrives, fresh from the old sod, proud of his name and his race. You will not need a diagram to visualize the complications.

The author has provided some amusing lines, and his situations do not sacrifice fun to plausibility. Honors, however, must be allotted to Mr. Sinclair for his Patrick Murphy and to Miss O'Neill for her Widow Donovan, whose fine Irish lad wins the colleen. These two distinguished players give the play its life, with their authentic delineations of the complexities of the Irish character. If the others of the cast are less successful, the author cannot escape his share of the responsibility.

We should much prefer Mr. Newman to present Mr. Sinclair and Miss O'Neill in one of the plays of old Ireland in which they made their high reputation in the brave days of the Abbey Theater. But with a little tightening up of the action and with the greater certainty and the swifter pace which will follow the first night tentativeness, there is no reason why this play should not enjoy a spring blooming, at least. L. A. S.

Boston Stage Notes

Thurston the magician is at the Tremont this week.

Ed Wynn is in his second week with "Simple Simon," nursery-tale musical comedy, at the Shubert.

Miss Miriam Winslow's School of the Dance will give a "Review of the Dance" in Jordan Hall tonight.

Gregor Piatigorsky, cellist, will be soloist with the Boston Symphony Orchestra at its concerts Friday and Saturday. The program will be made up of compositions of Schumann.

"Comrades of 1918," German war film, is the attraction at the Fine Arts Theater.

"Skippy" is the feature film at the Metropolitan.

BOSTON COUNCIL PASSES 1931 BUDGET

Boston's 1931 budget calling for expenditures within the lax limit of $38,958,837.99 or more than $2,000,000 in excess of last year, was passed with only three dissenting votes by the Boston City Council, yesterday. Efforts to except figures relating to public welfare until the council could give them more careful consideration, failed.

Dissenters argued that no attempts had been made to prune any item, that certain items designed to relieve unemployment were misleading, and that several appropriations constituted extravagance. The budget was carried, 18 to 3.

Privacy Provided For Juvenile Cases

Legislation which would insure privacy of hearings in Juvenile Court proceedings awaits the signature of Gov. Joseph B. Ely following its enactment by the state Senate, yesterday. The bill provides that courts shall designate suitable times and private places for hearing of juvenile cases and a separate docket and record be kept.

Cases so designated shall, the measure provides, be held separate from the trials of criminal cases and hearings shall be held so far as possible in private chambers. The court will admit only persons who are directly interested.

House Bill 1455, which would prohibit the publication of certain information relative to juvenile offenders and other participants in juvenile court proceedings in any periodical or bulletin, was referred to the next annual session by the Senate.

Mayor James M. Curley's bill giving the City of Boston authority to increase fees for licenses and permits in the city was substituted in the Senate for an adverse committee report.

The bill which would prohibit the baiting of wild fowl by hunters was brought back and ordered to a third reading by a vote of 23 to 7. This measure was previously rejected.

Registration of motorboats would be required under terms of a petition which the Senate recommitted to the Committee on Public Safety. Efforts to substitute the bill for an adverse report on the measure seeking the appointment of a special conciliator on labor troubles in the shoe industry, were defeated.

WELLESLEY JUNIOR GETS CARNEGIE AWARD

WELLESLEY, Mass.—Miss Florence Smith, a member of the junior class at Wellesley College, has received one of the scholarships given annually by the Carnegie Endowment Fund for summer study in Geneva. The 10 or 12 college students who are recipients of the scholarships will take part from July to September in a seminar on international problems to be given this year by Señor de Madariaga.

Miss Smith is the first Wellesley student ever to win this much-desired opportunity. She has been interested in international affairs for a number of years, having spent several weeks last summer studying the organization and work of the League of Nations. At present she is secretary-general of the Model League of Nations Association in this country. Although she is a Canadian, her home [illegible] Miss Smith has received her education in the United States.

PROPELLER CLUB TO MEET

Elimination of waste in fuel consumption, proper refrigeration and steamship maintenance are to be discussed at the meeting of the Propeller Club of Boston at the Boston Yacht Club April 23 by H. Harris Robson, general manager of the marine department of the United Fruit Company. He will supplement his talk with motion pictures of vessels in the Caribbean Sea.

Monitor News on Air Daily From WHDH

AROUND the world of news in 15 minutes is featured by The Christian Science Monitor in its daily broadcast from Station WHDH, (361 meters-830 kilocycles). This program, entitled "The Monitor Views the News," is given each weekday at 6:30 p. m.

Double Ship Lanes To Go Into Effect

Doubles lanes for shipping will be effective tomorrow in Block Island and Long Island Sounds as a means of providing greater safety to the heavy water traffic using that section.

The innovation resulted from efforts to minimize collisions of vessels during thick weather. The extent to which shipping adheres to the double lane will determine the success of the two-way plan and possible extension of double lanes through other congested coastal waters of this country, it is announced.

Lighthouse department officials state that two additional lighted buoys have been established and several aids to navigations have been moved, thus making two distinct lanes between Corn Field Point in Long Island Sound and Point Judith in Block Island Sound. The plan was to have been effective April 2, but shipping interests objected to the proposed location of some of the aids to navigation. This question has been adjusted and the double lanes are to be put into operation tomorrow.

Westbound traffic will keep to the northerly track via Point Judith Lighted whistling buoy number 2, Watch Hill lighted whistling buoy, to the north side of the Race, to Corn Field Light Ship, say light house officials. Eastbound traffic will keep to the southerly track via Corn Field Light ship, whistling buoy, to the south side of the Race and to Point Judith eastbound lighted gong buoy.

FASHIONS IN MUSIC TOPIC OF LECTURE

Popular music of the present day is a combination of old modes and a development of the fashion of writing in more than one key at a time, according to Miss Grace May Stutsman, speaking for the State House Woman's Club, April 13, at the Women's Republican Club, on "Fashions in Music."

"That is not only the popular music, but the orchestral music of the day," said Miss Stutsman, and she compared popular music with music of the seventeenth century by saying that music of that period still endured, while today popular music endures 24 hours—if that long—then "we are off for something new." She played selections from Scriabin to illustrate the illusive factor in music and stressed the unresolved dissonances of the music.

Balchen May Seek Mitigation of Fine

Bernt Balchen, aviator, who flew north from East Boston, March 20, on a relief expedition to Horse Island in connection with the loss of the sealing ship Viking, is expected to petition the Commissioner of Customs at Washington, through W. W. Lufkin, Collector at Boston, for relief or mitigation of a fine of $500, imposed for violation of the landing regulations at the East Boston Airport.

Boston is not a port of entry for airplanes and none may land there from a foreign port without special permission from Washington, unless it be in an emergency. The clearance papers were issued for the trip north, but under the regulations, Mr. Balchen was supposed to telegraph Washington for permission to land at Boston on his return. Had this been done, local customs officials say they would have been instructed to permit the entry of the craft from a foreign port.

Lacking the necessary permission, and landing without authority, Mr. Balchen was fined $500 and so notified. The letter notifying him of the fine pointed out that he could apply for relief, and local customs officials expect to hear from him shortly. Such a request would be considered by Mr. Lufkin and recommendations sent to Washington.

FIVE-DAY-WEEK PLAN BEFORE SOCIALISTS

WASHINGTON, April 13 (AP)—Marx Lewis, director of the Socialist Press Bureau, said yesterday establishment of a universal five-day work week would be proposed at the world conference of the Labor and Socialist International in Vienna, July 25 to Aug. 1.

It will be suggested, he said, as a means of meeting the world-wide unemployment situation, and will carry with it the condition that time and piece wages be increased simultaneously to such a degree the weekly earnings of the workers would not be reduced because of fewer hours of labor. The international claims a membership of 25,000,000.

Restaurant Chain Marks Anniversary

Growth of the Waldorf System of restaurants from one to 152 stores sice 1905 was fittingly celebrated last week, which marked the twenty-sixth anniversary of the corporation's founding.

The first Waldorf restaurant was established in Springfield, Mass. Building steadily on the basis of quality food at quantity prices, the chain has grown to include stores all over the northeastern section of the United States, from Boston as far west as Cleveland, O.

Waldorf's high restaurant standards are exemplified in the newest of the stores which opened recently in the new Edison Building near the corner of Boylston and Tremont Streets, Boston. Here the well known "Sign of the Red Apple" trade-mark of the Waldorf stores, indicative of freshness and cleanliness, hangs outside a restaurant of unusual distinction.

GERMAN DUMPING DENIED

WASHINGTON, April 13 (AP)—Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, today declined to issue a finding of dumping against salt cake imported from Germany. The Sodium Products Corporation and the Myles Salt Company alleged that German salt cake was being sold in the United States cheaper than at home. Salt cake, sodium sulphate containing a little acid, is used chiefly in the manufacture of paper, and in the textile and glass industries. There are large deposits in western states.

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Offers merchandise that is NEW, for Spring and Summer, everything of standard MEEKINS style and quality, for Men, Women and Children and for the home.
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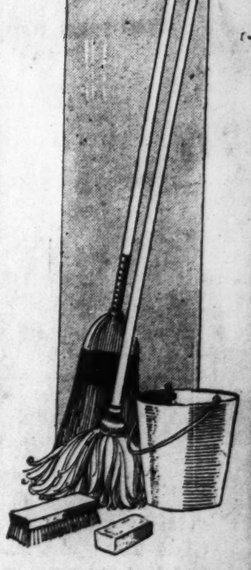
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Women's Enterprises and Activities

The Symposium Comes to Order

VI—The Annuity Specialist

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE meetings of the Symposium were to discontinue for a brief period, due to the fact that several members were taking vacations. The table talk at this last meeting was by Hester Briggs, senior member of the group, with whose work the others were familiar.

"I judge that what you wish to hear is how and why I started in this work and what are my returns—I do not mean my financial returns only, satisfying though these are," she commenced.

"Yes," came the response, "and don't be too modest, Hester. We know there must be some secret joy in your work or you wouldn't so unfallingly be on the crest of the wave."

The older woman acknowledged the tribute with a smile. "Yes," she said, "there really is. I will tell you the secret before I finish. But just a word as to why I chose this field. When I started out to earn my living, women as solicitors in the insurance world were few. From the moment that I had the annuity plan explained to me, I knew that I wanted an opportunity to explain it to other women. Also I realized that it offered a broad scope for work with women, and that was what I wished to specialize in. At that time the very unusualness of the business whetted my imagination, and inspired me to study more and more the possibilities in this form of saving and investment. Two things I realized were required, or rather one, because the second complements the first. It was necessary that I should select an insurance company whose responsibility was unquestioned, and I myself must believe absolutely in what I advocated. Not that this viewpoint was original; obviously, to succeed in anything, you must believe in its desirability yourself. But I think it is especially true with any educational matter. In those earlier days, to convince women that they should save, not merely for a rainy day but for a sunny one, was truly an educational matter.

Specific Advantages

"Today any woman who specializes in annuity contracts has a talking point that in my early days was lacking: that is, the accumulated satisfaction of a host of clients. Then, I might only predict what the results would be; today those results are articulate. The company I am with has been in business 79 years and I am by no means its only woman representative who specializes in annuity contracts—though I was the first."

She paused and looked at the group—the Symposium members were her clients—then added, "You have each been convinced and so are familiar with our annuity contracts. But I will tell you to what I attribute my success, for success I have had even from the first. It is to putting myself in the place of my prospective patron. I never have a "line" of talk; never plan a set method of approach or of completion of contract. I simply offer to the client in hand what I believe is best for her needs. Seldom do I fail to write a contract, and this is not a boast of my ability but a tribute to the annuity plan itself."

"What do you think is your strongest appeal?"

"One element is that in annuity contracts no medical examination is ever necessary. Another is, the safety of the investment. Still a third advantage lies in the fact that this investment requires no supervision. But I think the strongest appeal to prospective clients, and particularly to women who support themselves, is that the matured contract provides uninterrupted income."

"What is that secret about the inward satisfaction yielded by the work, of which you promised to tell us?" came from the one who had first asked the question.

"No secret at all. It is answered in one word—gratitude, the gratitude of policyholders," Hester Briggs replied quickly. "If I were ever tempted, which I never have been, to choose some other occupation, I should need only to recall a few of the many people who are this very minute enjoying their annuities. One of the first contracts that I wrote was for a school-teacher, who could not take out a straight annuity but was interested in the deferred plan, even though her payments would, of necessity, be small. She was a young German woman, teaching in the United States. She told me that every quarter when she made her payment she would picture to herself the fun she was going to have spending the money when the contract matured. You know what happened, I suppose?"

"The war," came the answer.

"Yes." Hester Briggs waited a moment before she continued. "It is something much more satisfying than fun that she is having now. She went back to Germany and with her $100 a month—remember, she is sure of that $100 a month—she is helping to provide a comfortable home for her mother, a sister and herself. That is but one of many of whom I could tell you. Right here in my bag is a delightful letter that came to me last night from a mother, whose girlhood advantages were few. With her monthly check she is putting her two daughters through college. Yesterday I met one of my patrons whose contract has just matured, and instead of taking it in monthly payments, she has chosen instead to use part of the accumulated value for a de luxe trip round the world. I will say that this is a bit unusual, but it gives you a glimpse of the variety that comes in what we sometimes refer to as a day's work.

"But what is not unusual," she concluded, "is the appreciation that comes from every satisfied contract holder. If they are young, as many are when they first sign up, they may see it only as a form of saving, either to replace or to supplement their salary check. But later they see it as something more than that. And it is just because of such people as my German friend, whose gratitude is genuine and constant, that I find my profession so satisfying that I really do habitually ride on the crest of the wave."

The other articles about the Symposium were published Nov. 25, Dec. 30, Jan. 6, Jan. 13 and March 3.

When Women Ride the Iron Horse

By MARGARET TALBOTT STEVENS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Baltimore, Md.

FOR the fifth time in as many years, the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad is turning over the editing and handling of the May issue of its monthly publication to its women employees and to the wives of its men. And be it said in justice to the women, this annual women's number represents no mean bit of work. Many letters of congratulation, not only from those who live in the world of transportation but from the editors of practically all of the leading women's magazines in the United States, have expressed their appreciation of the work of these railroad women.

The handling of a railroad magazine is only one of their successful projects. When women ride the iron horse, they ride him efficiently. They work conscientiously, they aim high. And, particularly in the last decade, they have accomplished much.

Back in the days when America's first railroad was still in its bye-lo-bye stage, it was the city fathers of Baltimore who rocked the cradle; nevertheless, many a pioneer railroader has acknowledged that the success of his own railroad job owes a debt to the inspiration and encouragement of his wife.

The Century Brings Changes

When the first stone of the Baltimore & Ohio was laid on July 4, 1828, a grand procession marked the celebration. There were no "ladies" participating in this parade; history merely states that they watched it pass by from the windows of their houses; nevertheless, the women who ride the iron horse today will wager the finest caboose on the road against a bushel of hairpins, that Great-Grandmother, from her cushioned seat behind her half-drawn curtains, was just as interested in the new railroad as her descendants were in the centenary celebration of that event.

Truly enough, moreover, history does relate that there were 60 female employees of the Union Manufacturing Company, who on that day rode in a float of their own designing, and that they deserved much credit for its attractive decoration. This is the first record of credit bestowed upon any "female" for participation in things railroady. Later, however, we learn that the Baltimore & Ohio presented one Cordelia Downey with a silver cream pitcher in recognition of her courtesies in connection with the building of the railroad westward from Baltimore.

In marked contrast to that first day, not only was the hand of the woman railroader seen, but credit for her participation was generously accorded in the celebration of the Fair of the Iron Horse in 1927.

Down in Nashville, Tenn., there is a little woman who weighs less than 100 pounds—but she's big enough to hold down the job of railroad president. She is Phœbe E. Clark, president of the Tennessee, Kentucky & Northern Railroad.

Out in St. Paul, in the accounting department of the Great Northern Railroad, one finds Olivia Johnson. The title may not sound like a very high rating, but Olivia Johnson has personality plus, and no column of figures could possibly weigh that down. Therefore, the Great Northern, recognizing her value as a contact maker, for years has encouraged her club activities, and this year she has been given a leave of absence from the accounting department in order that she may make new contacts and strengthen the old among the thousands of club women whom she now numbers among her acquaintances. She is president of the International Federation of Zonta Clubs and an officer in so many fine women's organizations in her own State that to "sell her railroad" is no effort; indeed, when you have met Olivia, you know that you have met and chatted with the Great Northern itself.

Then there is Nan Carter, on the Illinois Central, Chicago. Nan, in addition to being the "Aunt Nancy" of the children's pages of that railroad's magazine, and the editor of its women's department, was also a clerk in the law department and secretary to various officers until Jan. 1, 1927, when she was promoted to the unusual position of chief clerk of the law department. Not a bad step for a railroad woman. But that's only the first rung of the ladder, Nan believes.

Another chief clerk in an unusual rank for a woman is Olivia Clarke, down in Louisville. Olivia is chief clerk to the trainmaster of the Louisville & Nashville Railway. She entered railway service as a stenographer. Now she is the oracle who directs men's work, listens to men's troubles concerning their work, and actually hires and fires them. She says she likes to work with men, because they are so straight out from the shoulder and do not harbor any "feelings."

Couriers, Lecturers, Advertisers

Winifred Schuler is one of the many couriers of the Santa Fe. A courier is a traveling hostess and guide on the great motorcoaches that carry tourists from the railroad stations back into many of the out-of-the-way places which are inaccessible by train. These coaches meet the trains at stations along the way, and make their journeys through the Indian country to distant cities.

Myrtle Miles of the New York Central's agriculture department, does her bit traveling and lecturing to women along the lines.

Out in San Francisco, at the office of the Canadian Pacific Railroad, one will find that the director of advertising for that huge system is a woman—none other than Bessie James. Of course, people sometimes call her "Jessie" James, but she doesn't mind.

Unique Jobs

Scores of railroad women are holding unique and well-earned positions. These include the six women passenger representatives on the B. & O. And, believe it or not, this railroad also has several women steam-hammer operators, blacksmiths and boilermakers, and 17 crossing watchwomen, who do their bit for safety, not to mention its woman engineer of service, Olive Dennis, who looks after many things, including the decoration and furnishing of coaches and dining cars and the comforts of women travelers.

Yes, verily, the women who ride the Iron Horse are an enterprising lot.

Miss Gladys Crook, Who Is Sole Owner and Director of the Imperial Concert Agency in London, at Work in Her Office

Head of a Concert Agency

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

London

MISS GLADYS CROOK holds, for a woman, a unique position in musical London. She is sole owner and director of what is rapidly growing into a world-renowned concern, under the title of the Imperial Concert Agency.

Few other women have, so far, made the discovery that such a business, if well run, is absorbingly interesting and possessed, moreover, of excellent financial possibilities; and Miss Crook and the three women friends who work with her in their little suite of rooms high up above the roar of Piccadilly, are doing a service to women generally in showing how a business which, a short time ago, was hardly capable of paying its way, has been transformed into a thorough-going success. The total expenses of the concern are now some three times larger than were the total takings before Miss Crook set her hand to the organization of it a few years ago.

The work of a concert agent is, however, not done, as she will explain, by "the light of nature." Experience in the handling of people and circumstances is as necessary as is a vision which is capable of scanning the musical horizon in order to discern just where a need or an opportunity is likely to occur.

Miss Crook has had good schooling in such matters. As a young girl, she was brought into contact with the head of the reporting staff of the Scotsman, and from that introduction evolved the work of writing musical criticisms for the Edinburgh Dispatch. She was musical, and the work appealed to her, but she was not content to stay in the North, and accordingly came to London where she obtained, for a time, the posts of sub-editor of the Musical News and Herald, and of European news editor of the New York Musical Courier.

Owing to a change in policy, however, she was obliged, subsequently, to resign her position with the Musical News and Herald, and it was then that, turning to other channels of work, she fell in with a woman who was running, under unpropitious conditions, the Imperial Concert Agency, which had been founded in 1905 by Charles Tree. Here she was offered a junior partnership.

Times seemed about as hopeless for music and musicians as they well could be; but Miss Crook, with natural inspiration and energy, insisted upon moving from the small premises in Holborn to more imposing ones in Piccadilly, and from that moment, affairs began to look up. Then the senior partner decided to withdraw, and Miss Crook found herself in sole possession of her new venture.

"It is not so much a matter of finance as of human understanding," she said, "since the whole success of a business like this depends upon one's ability to see what the public wants, what the musical director wants, what the artist himself wants, and to bring all interests to a common meeting place. The agent exists purely to serve the public and to serve it in the way it really wants to be served. I never ask people to sign contracts with me, because I never wish to hold them upon a basis other than that of good will.

"Nowadays," she added, "business people are waking to the fact that the right idea about public service is an excellent corner stone upon which to build—the only reliable corner stone, really. I know that my best work is done when I allow myself to remember that I am having the privilege of being instrumental in giving, on the one hand, work to those who are qualified to work, and, on the other, pleasure to countless people who find real happiness in music."

"Bulb Tours" in Holland

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

London

MARGARET McLAUGHLAN, when faced with the necessity of helping to provide for a delightful family of three boys, offered her services to a celebrated travel bureau in London and obtained the appointment to open up for them tours in Holland. With characteristic courage she undertook the work without any previous experience beyond the advantage of a Swiss education and of having traveled pretty extensively in Germany.

The usual tourist season in Holland lasts from June until the end of September, but it occurred to Mrs. McLaughlan to make up a small party of friends to visit the bulb fields in April. So successful was the trip and so great was the enjoyment experienced that she submitted the idea for the consideration of her firm and the following year a tour was advertised.

"It was an enormous success," Mrs. McLaughlan told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "I had made arrangements for a party of about 12 people, but in the end I had 76 to take care of. I took them all over Holland, and we visited the bulb fields as well.

"I had previously made such detailed inquiries as to cost, that at the end the trip worked out almost to a penny."

The first party left London about April 15, as that is the earliest possible date to see the flowers in bloom, and the time was arranged to suit school teachers' holidays. "Early as it was," Mrs. McLaughlan said, "we found the daffodils, jonquils and narcissus at their best. A later tour, however, is a better one. Starting about April 23, the traveler finds the hyacinths and tulips all out."

The beautiful old town of The Hague was used as a center, and from there daily expeditions were made. Viewed from the air, the bulb district of Holland has been described as resembling a patchwork quilt, so evenly are the brilliantly colored patches of flowers marked out. "The most vivid picture postcard," Mrs. McLaughlan said, "fails to express the color of this tract of land extending for about 30 miles along the cost between Haarlem and Leyden, where the sandy soil is specially suited to the growth of bulbs.

"The first day of the tour is spent in driving through fields of fragrant hyacinths too beautiful for words. No matter how high expectation has been the actuality far exceeds it. The second day is devoted to a magnificent excursion to Amsterdam and the Zuyder Zee, which takes the party through a portion of the bulb district again."

Mrs. McLaughlan always makes a point of getting permission from one of the big bulb growers to walk through the bulb fields, and either the owner or his manager generally accompanies the party and explains that the bulbs are not perfect until the third or fourth year. And it comes as a surprise to most people to hear that the plants are grown for the bulbs and the flowers are picked and piled in heaps ready for use as a fertilizer.

As The Hague is not a big center, Mrs. McLaughlan is able to conduct most of the excursions herself, and she has an amazing gift for conveying in a few sentences the temper of an age or the heroic qualities of an individual. The fact that she made a special study of the history of Europe during the marvelous awakening period of the Reformation, and that her particular hero is William the Silent, makes her an inspiring mentor and guide in the country of this "Father" of his people.

The remaining days of the Bulb Tour are spent in visting places of interest, Leyden the birthplace of Rembrandt and many of the old Dutch painters; Gouda, famed for the marvelous medieval stained glass windows in its church, 13 of them by Dirk and Wouter Crabeth who are generally considered the greatest artists in stained glass that the world has ever known, and Delft, the home of William the Silent, one of the grandest characters in history.

But it is of the flowers that the tourists carry away the most vivid and joyous impressions—miles and miles of flowers, blues, yellows, and pinks, of gorgeous hyacinths and tulips of a red deeper than can be imagined! Between the patches of color are ditches or canals of water, blue with sky reflections; and dotted here and there among the flowers are little white-washed houses, looking like dolls' houses, and the sheds where the bulbs are stored after they have been taken out of the ground and dried ready for export all over the world.

Women's Organizations

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MANY clubs have departments of the American home; others have what is known as a home-maker's section, which is perhaps a more inclusive name since homes are by no means restricted to America.

Mrs. Eastham, chairman of the home maker's section of the American Home Economics Association, has recently sent to local sections and committees a list of program suggestions which she has compiled after much careful investigation of the needs and interests of home makers. She will be glad to have these suggestions used by any interested groups whether or not they are affiliated with the association. The program suggestions in part follow:

Household Purchasing, including buying by standards. This study will best be carried through several meetings, if possible. An outline on "Household Purchasing" may be obtained for 10 cents per copy from the association, Mills Building, Washington, D. C. A national program which the association is carrying on will be benefited if any groups conducting this study will send in a summary of their findings.

To what extent is home economics subject matter as taught in our local schools fixed in students by their personal and home experience? Can this be desirably increased by modification of courses or greater effort at home for coöperation? This discussion will be very suggestive if those taking part are members of groups who know children in home economics courses and by grade or high school teachers of the subject.

Who can obtain home economics instruction in our town and where? What are the women's organizations of the town doing in the study of home-making problems? This discussion might very well bring out suggestions from members of the group which they might pass along to other organizations, perhaps bringing about a correlation of all such work in the town, thus doing away with duplication of effort and strengthening of results.

Family relationships. What is home economics doing in this field? A talk by extension leaders or other trained persons who are in touch with new developments along this line.

Household employment. Apply to the chairman, through the national association for interesting outlines prepared by the National Committee on Employer-Employee Relationships in the Home. Always inclose stamps when asking for circulars.

* * *

The value of quiet. A survey of one's house from the viewpoint of quiet and how it could be improved. Write to chairman for a score card by Donald Laird of Colgate University.

Let's become textile-conscious. Talk by person conversant with different textiles, illustrated by samples to increase knowledge and æsthetic appreciation. Ask those coming to bring samples of unusual materials.

Garment selection. Talk by trained person, using samples of some garment the cost and wearing period of which is known to bring out all points desirable to bear in mind when purchasing a garment of this type.

Exhibit of children's clothing. Made from United States Bureau of Home Economics designs. Write to the Bureau in Washington, D. C., for further information.

Rayon and other fabrics woven from composition fibers. Their qualities and uses.

* * *

Take trip to a dry-cleaning establishment. Discuss how material and cut of garments affect their ease and cost of cleaning.

New composition building materials. Their uses in our houses, furnishings and equipment. Architect and department store buyer might be called upon for information.

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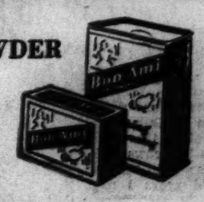

EDUCATIONAL

When Parents Tell the Truth

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ONE of the most interesting developments of modern life is the changed relationship between parents and their children with regard to truth telling. Literal truthfulness was the first of the virtues that our grandparents instilled into the minds of their offspring. Black was black, white was white, a lie was a lie, and the road to hell was paved with prevarications of the truth. Fear, which modern psychology tells us is the last weapon to be used in dealing with insincere children, was the first that was sought by an older generation. If a child could not be frightened or whipped into telling the truth, there was held to be something wrong with him or with his parents.

Today all this is changed. The pinnacle of superiority from which age dictates to youth is still there but in how changed a form. We, as parents, are told to strive to understand our children and to teach them the truth by first telling the truth to them on all subjects and at all times that their young curiosity may seek our greater experience of life and its facts. The day of the training of parents is upon us.

Parent Checked Himself

"I want to go out," said my five-year-old son as we stood together by the window watching a heavy March shower.

"You cannot go out," I replied, "because it is raining."

"I want to go out," he persisted soberly, "it is not raining."

A lie—"a statement made with intent to deceive." Was I to believe that my little son was trying to deceive me with regard to a rain storm which we were both watching? I checked my impulse to reprove him for the literal inaccuracy of his statement in the interest of understanding him, of finding out what he actually meant.

"We can both see that it is raining. Do you mean," I hazard, " that you would like to go out, even if it is raining?"

He nodded eagerly and happily. I breathed a sigh of relief. I had not, after all, to deal with the mind of an incipient liar. The child simply had not yet mastered the English language sufficiently well to state his point of view clearly. His imperfect vocabularly rendered him unable to say exactly what he meant.

Children of four or five frequently state as facts things which they desire to have true or which they think are true. The question of teaching a child, at this age, to tell the truth is one of teaching him the meaning of some of the qualifying verbs of our speech, such as wish, believe, think, hope, and their like. It is a question of never using loose or insincere language in addressing him and of gradually guiding him toward an accurate use of a larger vocabulary than that of infancy.

As a child grows older the problem becomes more complicated. From the age of 6 to 10, depending on his precociousness, through fairy stories, myths, and tales of adventure, he enters the wonderful world of the imagination, and simultaneously he becomes more keenly, more articulately, aware of the world of matter in which we live. There should be, and there generally is, as definite a cleavage for a child as for a grown person between the things which exist in thought only, the world of phantasy, and the things which actually are present in the world about us, the world of material correspondences. I have heard of children who rush to their parents with stories of "lions in the garden" or of "herds of elephants on Broadway" but, though I have known many imaginative children, I have yet to find one foolish enough to offer as truth the fictitious imaginings of his own mind. In fact, just the contrary is usually the case, and it is far more often that the parent is put on the witness stand by an incredulous child, than that the child has to be laughed at or reprimanded for telling as true an entirely imaginary story.

Imaginative Recitals

My love of the fine old legends of the Greek and Roman gods and heroes and of the knights of King Arthur's Round Table has led me to read these stories aloud again and again to our sons and daughters. There is not one of our children who has not listened with rapt and excited attention to these imaginative recitals of the heroes of old, and there is not one of them who has not seriously asked at one time or another, "Is that story really true, Mother?"

We may explain without hesitation that the stories of Hermes with his flying cap and his winged sandals, are lovely tales made up by the early Greeks. If you pretend belief where you feel doubt, your child will intuit your real feeling and will begin to distrust you in other matters. If, on the contrary, you still believe in the literal truth of a story, tell him so. He will intuit your sincerity, and even if later he may elect to disagree with you, there will linger in his thought a trust of you and a tenderness of feeling, as he recalls "the faith" that was truly yours. The consistent maintenance by his parents of an attitude of sincerity and intimacy is now held to be a matter of supreme importance in dealing with all young children.

As a boy or girl approaches adolescence the habit of unreserved truth-telling on the part of parents becomes of even greater moment. I recently had an interesting experience with one of our younger daughters. My answers to her troublesome questions were frank and honest. It was not until days afterward that I learned how wholesomely helpful the talk had been. The experiment had worked. Her curiosity had been satisfied, her information broadened without apparently any shock to her immature thought, while the confidence and understanding between us had been greatly increased. I have come to believe that children rarely ask intelligent questions on any particular subject before their minds are ready for such answers as we can give them.

The average youth of today passes through adolescence to emerge into an age of independence of thought and action that first astonishes and then appals friendly parents. When I was the anxious mother of one small boy, an older woman exclaimed to me, "You think it hard to take care of a baby? Wait until he grows up!"

I smiled and in the light of the wisdom of my 20-odd years I said to myself, "This woman has forgotten how she felt when her children were young. When my boy grows up there will be nothing to worry about. He will think for himself."

A score of years has gone by since then, and I understand better now what my friend meant. They do, indeed, think for themselves, our grown-up sons and daughters! As boys and girls emerge into adulthood they are inclined to treat their parents almost as they might treat friendly strangers. They have become conscious in themselves of a new maturity of judgment, they have become aware of the necessity of a reëvaluation of their parents as well as of other early friends. With eager, questing eyes they look about them for those to whom they may freely express their ideas and fittingly give their confidence. Our confidence flows naturally toward those who receive it most sympathetically.

On a New Basis of Equality

The confidence of young men and young women who are experiencing vividly their first years of independent adulthood is not for parents who persist in regarding them as children. For so long the sole arbiters of their destinies, their parents have become almost overnight, as it were, very much like the other people they know—important or negligible as they prove themselves friendly or hostile to the new ideas of life that are surging through their younger minds. They wait for their parents to reveal their willingness to meet them on this new basis of equality very much as we of more mature years wait for new contacts to develop into friendship. The culture we may have acquired through the years forbids us to rush to an acquaintance with an intimate recital of our experiences, our fears, our hopes, nor should we dream of approaching even very old friends with oversearching questions as to their inner thoughts and feelings. Why, then, should we be hurt when our grown sons and daughters have the delicacy to wait before coming to us with their confidence for some assurance on our part that we are in sympathy with their desires and ideas? To take for granted an intimacy on their part which actually exists only in our belief is to violate one of the most precious of all human relations. "Mother and Father don't realize that I have grown up," laughs or complains the boy or girl of 20, which is tantamount to saying, "My parents do not know me as I am. They are living in a past which no longer exists."

Parental Authority Laid Aside

The coming of age of a son or daughter is a test of a parent's understanding. It requires no small degree of patience and tact to preserve unharmed the deep roots of mutual affection while stock is being taken mentally of a son or daughter whose ideas may on investigation, prove to be as easily at variance as in sympathy with our own cherished philosophy of life.

It was my fortune to stay recently in a home where a father, a man of great heart, and also a man of tact and wisdom, was brought face to face with the realization that his college sons whom he deeply loved had turned into beings whom he no longer knew. And it was my privilege to watch him lay aside his parental authority and, appearing before them as just another man, offer them in the circuitous fashion of our grown-up world the frankest and most sincere intimacy of his own manhood. He gave time to playing tennis and other games with them. He gave his great open-mindedness and his wit to hours of mutually illuminating conversation. When in the evenings, as frequently happened, his sons were out at some festivity which he had not been able to attend, he would wait at home for their return, and greeting them cheerfully would sit with them over sandwiches or other refreshment often until the early hours of the morning. In the stillness of these hours they began, he told me, first to discuss the topics really nearest to the hearts of all of them. Confidence for confidence. As he grew again to know his sons, they came to understand and appreciate him. A new relationship of equal and sincere friendship was gradually established between him and them. "One of the best things about this summer," one of these boys remarked to me towards its close, "has been coming to know my father."

The ramparts of reserve and authority, behind which the parents of an earlier century conscientiously concealed their own actual experience of life, have fallen. When children pass from childhood and adolescence to the more complete independence of young adulthood, the threatened severance of their intimacy with their parents is avoided by fathers and mothers who are wise enough to realize that they must spend time and effort in learning to know the matured personalities of their sons and daughters, and who recognize that to receive the confidence they covet, they must give not only their own confidence, but also, in superlative degree, the sympathetic tolerance of understanding which is required by every true friendship.

We hear too much, I sometimes think, of the disciplinary shortcomings of modern parents and too little of their earnest efforts to gain the friendship of their sons and daughters through the same frank, sincere and honest methods that we are accustomed to use with members of our own generation. The parents of today, no less than those of yesterday, have seen a vision and the end is not yet.

J. G. B.

BOY SCOUTS OF THE NANKAI MIDDLE SCHOOL, TIENTSIN, CHINA

Scouting Unites Nations the World Around. These Chinese Boys Are Having Experiences Similar to Those of Their American or English Scout Brothers.

The educational plan in present-day China is adapted from western systems. The schools are divided into six-three-three units. The primary school is composed of the first six grades; the junior middle school corresponds roughly to the American junior high school, including the seventh, eighth and ninth grades; and the senior middle school covers the last three grades. The curriculum of the middle schools is similar to that of American high schools, but the school year is longer and the sessions are six days in the week. The upper row in the picture shows, at the left, Scouts signaling, and at the right a throwing of hats into the air amid cheers. Below is a cycle patrol and at the right Scout cookery.

Glimpses of a Chinese School

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Tientsin, China

I WAS wandering down one of the small, dark alleys of a Chinese city, trying to find a school which I knew was in the vicinity. Suddenly I heard a loud singsong. By following the sound to its source I came to a wooden door and opening it found myself in a small courtyard. I was instantly surrounded by curious boys of every age and description. Surely this was the school for which I was looking—one in which the pupils still "shouted their lessons" in the old-fashioned way.

I crossed the court and entered the room from which the shouting seemed to come. At my appearance, however, the noise ceased, and the children sat quite still as I greeted the teacher. Then with one accord they rose and one boy acting as leader, whether self-appointed or elected I don't know, sang out in loud tones, "One, two," and on the third count the whole class bowed low, as a single child. "They are making you honor," explained the teacher in his normal school English. I hastened to acknowledge it.

It was difficult at first to persuade the teachers whose rooms I visited to go on with the lessons as if I were not there, for with their ingrained sense of courtesy they felt they should give me their entire attention and not turn their backs on me and teach.

At last I found a teacher whose English was fluent, if quaint, and I succeeded in convincing him that what I wanted to see was the school in action. He agreed to act as my conductor, and I was very grateful, as I was finding my knowledge of the Chinese language and the English of the Chinese teachers inadequate for a satisfactory exchange of ideas.

High Benches

All the classrooms were more or less the same in appearance. The children sat on high benches in front of long flat-topped desks or tables, about six pupils to a desk, many little feet not touching the floor. In the upper grades they were promoted to chairs instead of benches.

There were no stoves or heating devices of any sort, but the children were bundled up in their usual winter fashion of piling one padded garment on top of another so that heat would probably have been superfluous. Many of the little boys sat with their round black hats on, and the teacher was lecturing with a foreign hat tilted at an unforeign angle on the back of his head. In the girls' school, which I visited later, many woolen scarves and even furs were worn in the classroom.

The first class we visited was a singing lesson for the first and second grades. The song, it was explained, was about "Obedience to Teachers" and our entrance interrupted the pupils in the process of learning the words. The "one-for-the-money, two-for-the-show" bow was repeated in this as in each succeeding room, after which the children returned to their lusty shouting of the words, in unison. The memorizing accomplished, the teacher sat down at the baby organ, which seems to be a feature of a Chinese schoolroom, and proceeded to teach the song by rote.

Before we reached the next classroom a clicking noise greeted our ears. "A class in bamboo mathematics," my guide enlightened me, "what you call the abacus." A large frame with sliding balls the size of billiard balls was in the front of the room and one pupil was working out a problem on it before the rest of the class. As soon as he had finished, clickety-click went each child's small abacus while he solved the same problem at his seat.

"What advantage has the abacus over our system of figuring?" I asked.

"It's much simpler and quicker," said my conductor. "It is used by the Chinese clerks in banks and always by the merchants."

In some schools I found the study of the abacus given only in a commercial course, but most Chinese understand the use of it.

The next class was one in English taught by a Chinese instructor. Formerly, in schools where finances would allow it, an English-speaking foreigner was employed for the English classes, but there has been a decided feeling of late that the schools have become over-westernized. Everywhere I found Chinese instructors teaching English, and I must confess that what I heard bore little resemblance to our mother tongue.

On the other side of the hall a class in drawing was in session. The subject was evidently a bottle of ink with "I-N-K" in large English letters on the label. The pupils were drawing from a small picture of a bottle of ink pinned to the blackboard at the front of the room, instead of from the object itself. Their papers were ruled neatly off and they were drawing it as one would a mechanical drawing, measuring each proportion carefully with their rulers.

We then came upon a strange sight. It was a room of 40 sixth-grade boys sitting very straight and still, hands folded on their desks, eyes staring straight ahead. I looked about for the teacher. None was in evidence.

"And what is this class doing?" I inquired.

"They are resting," he informed me. "The teacher is absent today so they are using this time to rest and review mentally their lessons."

I learned that they would remain in this manner for the rest of the hour, which is the length of each period. I tried to imagine a group of 40 American sixth grade boys simply sitting still for one hour—but I was unable to picture it.

From there we went into another building occupied by the girls pursuing their education. They were taught by women teachers who, as the men, were graduates of local normal schools. I asked one of the teachers how much salary she received and she told me she was paid $20 a month (about $10 in American money)—practically the same wages that a cook, boy, or amah receives.

"This is a class in Chinese composition," explained my guide as we entered the first open door. "They are composing an essay on the subject, 'The Beauties of the Snow.' Since the snow falls only occasionally here and then it is full of soot and dust, it would require a vivid imagination to endow a local snow scene with much beauty. The other side of the room was engaged in writing about "The Importance of Studying Composition."

Eagerness Among Second Graders

The reading class I observed in the girls' school was that of the little second grade readers. The teacher had apparently finished explaining the meaning of the text, "The Products of the Sea," and was asking questions about it. Up rose the little hands in eagerness to answer.

"What lives in the sea?"

"Very large fish."

"What else?"

"Crabs and prawns."

Then they all read their primers aloud together in their monotonous sing-song tone, after which one child rose, closed her book and recited the page from memory. I asked if the pupils actually learned their whole readers in this fashion, and the teacher replied, "Yes, they must recite a page a day with the book closed."

During this lesson there was a class study period in session on the opposite side of the room and it was such a noisy affair that it caused teacher and pupils to shout in order to make themselves heard.

Before I left I was shown the handwork exhibition. It consisted chiefly of sewing and embroidery and was carefully placed in a glass case. It consisted of frilly little baby hats of pink and blue silk ruffles, of which the Chinese are so fond, and embroidered pieces of all sorts. I could find no dresses or underwear and asked if the sewing teacher did not show the girls how to make their own simply cut garments. "He does not teach dressmaking, only embroidery," was the surprising reply. The sewing teacher in this case was a man and I found this was not unusual for most of the exquisite Chinese embroideries are made by men and little boys.

Emphasis

From the foregoing picture of one present-day Chinese school it may be seen that the difference between modern Chinese and American elementary and secondary education lies not so much in the range of subjects taught as in the emphasis placed on these subjects.

From the days when education in China consisted in memorizing the five classics, learning the duties of the five humanities, composing poetry, music and dances, the curriculum under the present Nationalist system has developed into one not outstandingly different from that in American public schools. Although Chinese educators contend that they have selected the best ideas from the schools of every nation in building their present system, the result shows a strong resemblance to those in America, with little that can be considered of Chinese origin. The only typically Chinese ideas of education are the remaining vestiges of the ancient system, memorizing the texts, for example, and these are not encouraged and are fast disappearing.

M. S. M.

'Training to Kill'

A manifesto has been issued by nine peace organizations denouncing military training and conscription. Among the signers are Jane Addams, John Dewey, Albert Einstein, H. G. Wells, and Romain Rolland. "Military training is training of mind and body in the technique of killing. It is education for war. It is the perpetuation of the war mentality. It prevents the development of the will to peace."

Abolition of the elective military science course at New York City College was favored by a 5-to-2 vote of the student council.

Increased Opposition

The suspension of compulsory military training by the Government of New Zealand announced in our September Bulletin becomes more interesting as we learn the explanation officially given for that action. The first reason for the proposed change in defense policy, said the Minister of Defence during the debate on the bill, was the urgent necessity of economy. The second was the strong feeling in favor of world-wide peace and the opposition to compulsory military service that had grown up in the last few years in most civilized countries.—Bulletin, National Council for Prevention of War.

The New Salesmanship

By GEORGE H. READ

Sales and Advertising Counselor, Chicago

7—Sincerity Begets Confidence

"WHENEVER I meet a sincere person, I'm prepared to meet a successful person." The man who made that statement was the newly selected manager of one of the most important branch offices of an organization he had been representing in a sales capacity. His rise to the new position had come quickly. He had superseded a number of others who had been in that organization much longer than he.

Was it a coincidence that the characteristic of this manager which had most impressed the writer, on first meeting him some months before, was his genuine sincerity? And the impression increased as the acquaintance grew. Had sincerity been such a contributing factor to that man's success in selling that he instinctively associated that quality with success in others?

Sincerity is defined by Webster as: "Honesty of mind or intention." How naturally it follows that the salesman who approaches a prospect in sincerity—with honesty of mind or intention—wins his confidence and respect. After all, is not that the ultimate object of every salesman's efforts—*to win the confidence and respect of the prospect?*

A sales executive for a huge manufacturing company that employs 80 salesmen in just one of its several departments recently said, "Any worth-while selling depends on the salesman's ability to gain and hold permanently the customer's confidence, and over a period of any length this cannot be done except by a man of good character whose word is absolutely dependable and whose honesty is unquestioned."

J. T. James, vice-president of the Brown Shoe Company, says: "The greatest qualities for successful salesmanship, to my mind, are character and honesty, on which foundation good salesmen are built. They cannot be built on any other. But they still cannot succeed with those two qualifications alone. They must have the incentive to progress. You may call it ambition or whatnot; but character and honesty, backed by the determination to succeed, will get results."

If sincerity—honesty of mind or purpose—is such a valuable requisite to success in selling, why is it not a more commonly used trait of salesmen? Is it because there are many who believe that artifice, exaggeration, evasion are essentials of seasoned salesmanship? Fortunately for, both sellers and buyers such theories are fast fading away.

But some salesmen who have abandoned the old practices may not yet seem ready to accept much of the new. Possibly they are afraid of appearing unseasoned, amateurish, artless, unsophisticated if they allow themselves to approach their prospects in a spirit of simple, honest sincerity. The English clergymen, J. C. and A. W. Hare, in their "Guesses at Truth" might well have been referring to salesmen when they wrote, "Few persons have courage enough to appear as good as they really are."

How encouraging it should be to honest, sincere young sales workers to know that the outstanding quality to which is attributed the success of the "stars" in some of the world's largest sales organizations is good character—with special tribute paid to their honesty and sincerity.

"The New Salesmanship," as conceived in this series of 26 articles, is that form of selling which recognizes that service and ideas are the things to be sold rather than goods or merchandise, and that, therefore, everyone is a salesman, regardless of occupation.

NEXT TUESDAY—"LET KNOWLEDGE MAKE YOU AN AUTHORITY"

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"With Step of Deer, With Voice of Flute"

"ONE excellent test of the civilization of a country, . . . I take to be the flourishing of the comic idea and comedy; and the test of true comedy is that it shall awaken thoughtful laughter."

It was with characteristic boldness that Dr. Johnson reversed a common judgment of the relative greatness of the various divisions of Shakespeare's works and declared the comedies to be greater than his tragedies. And nowhere, perhaps, has the weighty critic shown more breadth and flexibility than in his perception of the dramatist's genius. "In comedy," Johnson observes, "he seems to repose or to luxuriate. . . . He seems to produce without labor what no labor can improve. His comedy seems to be instinct."

The effort to decide relative values among the representations of experience so different as comedy and tragedy, either in the abstract or in the actual work of Shakespeare, is idle enough. But, at the risk of making something like a general comparison, I do venture the assertion that the values of tragedy are much easier to perceive if not to achieve. Not unmindful of the depth and complexity of human experience, as revealed in the great tragedies of Shakespeare or in the classics, I still remember that the essentials of tragedy in drama are far more simple to analyze and understand. And of this relative difficulty in satisfying interpretation, we have a rather conclusive proof. Some twenty-five years ago a distinguished scholar-critic published an admirable volume on tragedy in general which remains standard at the present time. But through all these years he has labored to produce the companion volume on comedy, and has recently surrendered in despair of accomplishing the impossible. He found, instead, that he must be content with a history of comedy, which is a far different matter. Apparently the best that we can do is to illustrate with glancing lights and various poetic images the true nature of this elusive impulse "with the sage's brows and the sunny malice of a faun." We must as yet be content with the finest, most penetrating description of comedy, the long essay of George Meredith, and the long poetic picture of the comic spirit by the same subtle and poetic artist (from whom both our title and opening quotation are drawn).

Of wit and humor we know that not a few acute and probably accurate descriptions have been made, from Addison's famous pioneer essay down to the present. Likewise, have the grounds of laughter been recently explored in all seriousness by experts in varied fields. But the comic spirit which inspires the highest comedy, and in turn awakens "thoughtful laughter"—that indeed like the poet's eye,

Doth glance from heaven to earth, from earth to heaven,

with all the immediate insight of poetry and yet with endless complexity. Easier it were to catch in color or words the flash of sunlight on the waves than to capture, except by intuition, the "luminous and watchful silvery laughter" echoing from this voice.

With what amazing original alliance of two unsuspected extremes does Meredith picture the inner secret of that "peculiar oblique beam of light." For throughout his essay he repeatedly explains the highest comedy as that which he describes in the opening of the poem as "sword of common sense," cleaving through all human faults with clean, relentless strokes. Yet (to change the figure slightly) its arrow flies to the mark, winged with gleaming poetry. Or it moves "like a running brook with innumerable fresh lights on it at every turn of the wood through which its business is to find a way."

With step of deer, with voice of flute,
Haply with visage of the lily flower.

And what is the mark, what the goal of this mysterious dual revealer? "Whenever men's honesty and shapeliness wax out of proportion, overblown, affected, pretentious, bombastical, hypocritical, pedantic, fantastically delicate; whenever it sees them self-deceived or hoodwinked, given to run riot in idolatries, drifting into vanities, congregating in absurdities, planning shortsightedly, plotting dementedly; whenever they are at variance with their professions, and violate the unwritten but perceptible laws binding them in consideration one to another; whenever they offend sound reason, fair justice; are false in humility or mined with conceit, individually, or in the bulk"—then and there does the sword flash and there echo the "volleys of silvery laughter."

Yet we must not assume that this flashing blade is merely destructive, that it works mere exposure and disillusionment. Rather does it constructively restore balance, soundness, and harmony within the individual breast and in the heart of society. To Meredith the "sword of common sense," at the beginning of his description, but cleaves the way for a vision of that healing harmony which animates the true attitude of comedy.

. . . for thou
Art verily Keeper of the Muse's key; . . .
Holding as she all dissonance abhorred;
Advising to her measured steps in flow;
And teaching how for being subjected free
Past thought of freedom we may come to know
The music of the meaning of Accord.

If this climax of profound, rhapsodic interpretation but accentuates the difficult, puzzling nature of Meredith's subtle analysis, we may turn to the highest realization of the comic spirit in the actual plays, especially the "high comedies" (As You Like It, Twelfth Night, and Much Ado) of the supreme dramatist. In them we discover something quite different from the traditional didactic comedy established in classical times. Here at last the latent powers of the comic spirit are, as it were, released for the first time: it has been transformed from a stern frowning pedagogue into frolicking sprite like Puck or Ariel. The purely intellectual springs to poetic action "with step of deer, with voice of flute." Nor is this a mere pleasant fancy. Even the casual reader is aware of depth upon depth of meaning beneath the surface of these highly conventional and even artificial plots.

First of all, we see with delight an amazing range of comic (and in a broader sense, perhaps, comedy) characters. What a gamut, to unite Touchstone and William with Rosalind and Orlando, Dogberry and Verges with Beatrice and Benedict, Sir Toby and Sir Andrew with Viola and Olivia! Is this only the bantering perversity of the master, carelessly sure of his dazzling theatrical effects? Or has he divined and visibly projected the motley spectacle which blends any cross section with human society? Deep and illuminating is the irony in such fusion of extremes and oddities. Is this less of a mystery than the mystery of human misfortune in tragedy?

Through all the movement, implicit at least in all the situations, of these plays gleams the bright revealer. It is, for instance, not only excellent dramatic plot to bring lovers together (as in each of the three comedies) through disguised identity or stratagem: such devices represent the strange inscrutable ways of experience. Nor do happy endings escape the "silvery laughter." Almost can we hear the mellow voice of the dramatist saying: "This romantic view of human life is not all; hear this gentle caveat. Behind the marble seats in the rose garden lurks always a sprite with a mirror in his hand. He will show you what you are, and even if you look not, he will show the audience gathered about you."

But the sprite does not only lurk and creep on the earth. He wings his way from earth to heaven and back again. For "high" comedy has learned the elevations that are the peculiar domain of poetry. No wonder that this Protean being evades the critics who lie in wait, thinking to imprison him with formulas. You can find him only in the myriad forms of the bright glancing lights of the supreme comedies. You will find him only in the sudden gravity, the sudden glory, in

The music of the meaning of Accord,
Which is poetry.

P. K.

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April, 1865

Wanton with long delay the gay spring leaping cometh;
The blackthorn starreth now his bough on the eve of May:
All day in the sweet box-tree the bee for pleasure hummeth:
The cuckoo sends afloat his note on the air all day.

Now dewy nights again and rain in gentle shower
At root of tree and flower have quenched the winter's drouth:
On high the hot sun smiles, and banks of cloud uptower
In bulging heads that crowd for miles the dazzling south.

—ROBERT BRIDGES. Poetical Works.

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The Lavender Dress. From a Portrait by Ruth A. Anderson

RUTH A. ANDERSON paints children's portraits with sympathy, spontaneity, and freshness. She quite catches the child spirit. The little miss who posed for "The Lavender Dress" is a favorite model of Miss Anderson's. She has dark eyes and red hair, which is always a paintable and picturesque combination. And, added to this, she has the unusual quality of loving to pose. Although she is only twelve years old and has been sitting for Miss Anderson for five years, she holds her pose as well as any grown person and never wishes anyone to read to her or to play a victrola. It is no wonder that Ruth A. Anderson so thoroughly enjoys painting this child that this is her sixth picture of her. This canvas was once awarded the Portrait Prize in an exhibition of the North Shore Art Association in Gloucester, Massachusetts.

A Turkish Bashlanmak

Little children in Turkey started to school in those days with a pretty ceremony. A little girl was dressed in silk covered with jewels, and a gold-embroidered bag, with an alphabet inside, was hung round her neck with a gold-tasseled cord. She sat in an open carriage, with a damask silk cushion at her feet. All the little pupils of the school walked in procession after the carriage, forming two long tails on either side. The older ones were the hymn-singers, usually singing the very popular hymn, "The rivers of paradise, as they flow, murmur, 'Allah, Allah.' The angels in paradise, as they walk, sing, 'Allah, Allah.'" At the end of each stanza hundreds of little throats shouted, "Amin, amin!"

They went through several streets in this way, drawing into the procession the children and waifs from the quarters they passed through until they reached the school. In the school the new pupil knelt on her damask cushion before a square table, facing the teacher. Kissing the hand of the instructor, she repeated the alphabet after her. Some sweet dish would then be served to the children, and each child received a bright new coin given by the parents of the pupil to be. After this sort of consecration, the little one went every day to school, fetched by the kalfa, an attendant who went from one house to another collecting the children from the different houses.

The ceremony was as important as a wedding, and fond parents spent large sums in the effort to have a grander ceremony than their neighbors. Each family who could afford a costly bashlanmak would arrange for a few poor children of the quarter to share the ceremony and would thenceforward pay their schooling, as well as that of their own child. . . .

Father had arranged that I was not to begin by going to school, but a hodja was to come and give me lessons at home. The bashlanmak too in my case was not to be the usual one. There was to be a big dinner at home for the men, and the ceremony was to take place at home after the night prayers.

Granny had her own way about my dress for once. She could not bear to have me begin my reading of the holy Koran in a blue serge dress. I remember well the champagne colored silk frock with lovely patterns on it, and the soft silk veil of the same color, that she got for me instead.

A large number of guests arrived, both from our own neighborhood and also from the palace.

Some one held a mirror in front of me after I was dressed, and I looked strange with the veil over my hair and bedecked with he really beautiful jewels of the palace lady. . . .

Then hand in hand with Mahmouré Abla, who was unusually subdued, I walked to the large hall where every one had assembled for the ceremony. A young boy chanted the Koran while our hodja sat by the low table swaying himself to its rhythm. Mahmouré Abla had already been to school, and so she only knelt, while I had at the same time to kneel and to repeat the first letters of the alphabet.—From "Memoirs of HALIDE EDIB."

Des Menschen Leben ist unzerstörbar

Uebersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes.

CHRISTI JESU liebreiches Erbarmen mit den Notleidenden leuchtet überall in den Evangelien allen seinen Nachfolgern mit köstlicher Versicherung entgegen; und seine einfachen Worte richten sich heute wie vor alters an alle Menschen. Zu denen, die unter einer Sorgenlast und scheinbarem Verlust seufzen, sagt der Christus: „Kommet her zu mir"; und alle, die in wahrem Sehnen nach rechter Gotteserkenntnis kommen, finden statt Leid und Verlassensein den Frieden, die Harmonie und die göttliche Befriedigung, die das geistige Verständnis, daß Gott das einzige Leben ist, mit sich bringt. Dieses Verständnis kann aus der Bibel und den Lehren der Christlichen Wissenschaft gewonnen werden, die, wenn recht verstanden und bewiesen, jene Werke ermöglichen, die der Meister von seinen Nachfolgern forderte.

Auf Seite 289 des christlich-wissenschaftlichen Lehrbuchs „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" schreibt Mary Baker Eddy, die Entdeckerin und Gründerin der Christlichen Wissenschaft: „Die Tatsache, daß der Christus oder die Wahrheit den Tod überwunden hat und noch heute überwindet, beweist, daß der König ‚des Schreckens' nur eine sterbliche Annahme oder ein Irrtum ist, den Wahrheit durch die geistige Augenscheinlichkeit des Lebens zerstört; und dies zeigt, daß das, was den Sinnen als Tod erscheint, nur eine sterbliche Illusion ist, denn für den wirklichen Menschen und für das wirkliche Universum gibt es keinen Todesvorgang". Es muß jedem, der sich ernstlich in die Evangelien vertieft, vollständig klar sein, daß die mächtigen Werke, die Jesus vollbrachte, das Ergebnis seiner unbedingten Überzeugung waren, daß der Mensch von Gott untrennbar ist. Um die scheinbar Toten zum Leben zu erwecken, muß er den Tod als eine Trugvorstellung der körperlichen Sinne erkannt haben und sich vollständig klar gewesen sein, daß das einzige Leben des Menschen Gott selber ist.

Der große Stein des Anstoßes, der heute die Menschen hindert, die mächtigen Werke zu vollbringen, die der Meister tat, ist der Glaube, daß der Mensch von Gott getrennt sein könne. Die Menschen glauben, daß die Materie Leben, Intelligenz und Wesenheit in sich habe, und daß körperliche Persönlichkeit der Mensch sei. Dies führt zu dem Glauben, daß der Mensch sterbe; diese Trugvorstellung ist aber nichts anderes als die in ihr eigenes Nichts zurückfallende Lüge, daß Leben in der Materie sei.

In der Bibel ist klar dargelegt, daß der Mensch zu Gottes eigenem Bild und Gleichnis geschaffen wurde. Daher ist der Mensch nicht böse sondern vollständig gut, nicht körperlich sondern geistig, nicht zeitlich sondern ewig, und daher stirbt er nicht sondern lebt. Der wirkliche Mensch kann den Vorgang, der Tod genannt wird, nicht durchmachen. Wenn der Mensch, Gottes Ebenbild, sterben könnte, wäre der geistige Schöpfungsbericht falsch; denn beim Durchschreiten des Todes würde der Mensch seine Übereinstimmung mit Gott, dem ewigen Leben, verlieren. Selbst ein vorübergehendes Erlöschen des Gleichnisses Gottes im Tode wäre eine Unvollkommenheit des Lebens, Gottes. Es gäbe einen Augenblick, in dem Gott nicht vollkommen, vollständig, unversehrt wäre, weil ein Teil Seines Wesens und Seiner Eigenart unausgedrückt wäre.

Vorstehende Behauptungen werden sich als vollkommen folgerichtig erweisen, wenn es verstanden wird, daß Gott das unendliche Gemüt ist, wie die Christliche Wissenschaft offenbart. Als Erzeugnis des unendlichen Gemüts müssen der Mensch und das Weltall als Ideen bestehen. Der materielle Sinn, der behauptet, daß der Mensch körperlich und sterblich sei, wird durch „die geistige Augenscheinlichkeit des Lebens" zurückgewiesen. Was sind diese Augenscheinlichkeiten, die nicht widerlegt werden können? Es sind die geistigen Ideen, die das unendliche Gemüt auf ewig zum Ausdruck bringen. Intelligenz, Weisheit, Liebe, Reinheit, Heiligkeit, Redlichkeit, Güte—diese geistigen Ideen, deren vollkommener Ausdruck der Mensch ist, sind die Augenscheinlichkeiten Gottes, des unbegrenzten Seins und des gebietenden Lebens, und sie sind das wahre Leben, die wahre Art und die wahre Wesenheit des wirklichen Menschen. Können sie vom Tode angetastet werden? Nein, denn sie sind unversehrt, weil untrennbar von dem unendlichen Gemüt, das sie erzeugt; sie bestehen immerdar jenseits und über dem falschen Glauben an Leben in der Materie. Das unendliche Leben kennt keinen Tod, und der Mensch kann so wenig wie sein Schöpfer sterben.

Wie man im Rechnen mit den einfachen Aufgaben anfängt, ehe man schwierigere lösen kann, so muß man in der Christlichen Wissenschaft mit den einfachen Beweisen der Wahrheit beginnen. Ewiges Leben beweisen schließt, wie Jesus dem Wesen nach erklärte, eine Kenntnis Gottes und Seines Christus in sich, die nur durch ernstes Trachten nach den Dingen Gottes, durch beharrliches Studium und erhabene Absicht zu erlangen ist. Der Lohn ist aber so groß, überseigt alle Erwartungen so weit, daß es weise ist, mit dem Suchen nach Gott sofort zu beginnen. Alle, die unter der Annahme von Verlust und Trennung leiden, können in der Tat Mut fassen; denn wenn man den Christus oder die Wahrheit ins Bewußtsein einläßt und verstehen lernt, daß Gott das unendliche Gemüt, die grenzenlose Liebe, das immer gegenwärtige Leben ist, erlebt man ein solches Einströmen von Hoffnung, Trost und Zuversicht, daß die Wolken der Verzagtheit, des Verlassenseins und des Leids vergehen. Wir finden, daß das unendliche Gemüt jeden scheinbar leeren Raum ausfüllen, jedes menschliche Sehnen mit geistiger Fülle befriedigen kann; denn wir erkennen, daß sowohl unser Leben als auch das Leben unserer Lieben „verborgen mit Christo in Gott" ist, wie Paulus sagt, oder, wie Mrs. Eddy diese Stelle auslegt (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit, S. 325), verborgen „mit Wahrheit in der göttlichen Liebe, dort wo der menschliche Sinn den Menschen nie gesehen hat".

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

Tulips

Dem Miss Tulipses sho'ly is proud!
Dey mixes wid deysefs, en not wid de crowd.
Dress fine in dey silks, dey wait an' dey wait
In er row longside of de garden gate,
'Tel folks come erlong, an' see 'em whar dey stan',
En say "Raid Tulips!—Now, ain' dey gran'!"

—VIRGINIA WOODWARD CLOUD, in "From an Old Garden."

Snow-Capped Peaks at Dawn

What miracle has morning wrought
Upon yon mountain peaks
With snow encrowned!

An hour ago they were a bulk
Of darkness, scarcely seen
Against the sky.

But now in majesty they rear
Their snow-white heads, to greet
The rising sun.

And as befits their regal grace
Apollo sparklingly
Festoons their sides.

Lo! all the earth with glowing smiles
Reflects their song of joy
And welcomes them.

No mortal treasure can compare
With those bejeweled crags
And peaks sublime.

Yet naught has happened save the sun
Has brought to light their sheen
And dignity.

Thus also must we seek to pierce
The darkened clouds of sense
To find the man!

ARTHUR S. HOLLIS.

Making Friends With a New Flower

I have made friends with a new flower. If it had a simple and wholesome English name, I would like to know it, though I do not care to know what ugly and clumsy title the botany books may give it; but it lives in my mind, a perfect and complete memory of brightness and beauty, and, as I have said, a friend.

It was in a steep sea-cove that I saw it. Round a small circular basin of blue sea ran up gigantic cliffs; grey limestone bluffs here and there, where they were precipitous, slanted the monstrous wavy lines of distorted strata, thrust up how many ages ago. . . . Little waves broke on the pebbly beach at our feet, and all the air was full of pleasant sharp briny savours. A few boats were drawn up on the shingle; lobster-pots, nets, strings of cork, spars, oars, lay in pleasant confusion, by the sandy road that led up to the tiny hamlet above. We had travelled far that day and were comfortably weary; we found a sloping ledge of turf upon which we sat, and presently became aware that on the little space of grass between us and the cliff must once have stood a cottage and a cottage garden. There was a broken wall behind us, and the little platform still held some garden flowers sprawling wildly, a stunted fruit-bush or two, a knotted apple-tree.

My own flower, or the bushes on which it grew, had once, I think, formed part of the cottage hedge; but it had found a wider place to its liking, for it ran riot everywhere; it scaled the cliff, where, too, the golden wall-flowers of the garden had gained a footing; it fringed the sand patches beyond us, it rooted itself firmly in the shingle. The plant had rough light-brown branches, which were now all starred with the greenest tufts imaginable; but the flower itself! On many of the bushes it was not yet fully out, and showed only in an abundance of small lilac balls, carefully folded; but just below me a cluster had found the sun and the air too sweet to resist, and had opened to the light. The flower was of a delicate veined purple, a five-pointed star, with a soft golden heart. All the open blossoms stared at me with a tranquil gaze, knowing I would not hurt them.

Below, two fishermen rowed a boat quietly out to sea, the sharp creaking of the rowlocks coming lazily to our ears in the pause of the wind. The little waves fell with a soft thud, followed by the crisp echo of the surf, feeling all round the shingly cove. The whole place, in that fresh spring day, was unutterably peaceful and content. . . .

I saw many other things that day, things beautiful and wonderful, no doubt; but they had no voice for me, like the purple flower; or if they had, the sea wind drowned them in the utterance, for their voices were of the earth. . . .

I like well to go on pilgrimages; and in spite of . . . rainy weather, and the stupid chatter of the men and women who congregate like fowls in inn-parlours, I pile a little treasure of sights and sounds in my guarded heart, memories of old buildings, spring woods, secluded valleys. All these things seen, impressions registered and gratefully recorded. But my flower is somehow different from all these; and I shall never again hear the name of the place mentioned, or even see a map of that grey coast, without a quiet thrill of gladness at the thought that there, spring by spring, blooms my little friend.—A. C. BENSON, in "The Thread of Gold."

Better Than Niagara

"This," said Cliodna, "is better than Niagara." How she knew we can't think, for she was at the moment lying flat on her face, tugging at the ankles of her enthusiastic sisters, who were also lying, flat as pancakes, on the grass but nearer the cliff edge. Their heads hung over the rock where, far below, the full force of the Atlantic pounded. Spray flew up as each wave dashed to check itself on the walls of limestone. Cliodna, determined that her sisters should not plunge into the boiling surf below, was some distance back.

"Is it?" called Moira, above the crash.

"Much. Don't pull so! You'll be over."

"No, we won't," said Grania, turning over and sitting up. "Tell us about Niagara."

"Well, it's not as grand as this," said Cliodna, looking first at the sea and then at the gulls flying low and calling harshly over the bare little Aran island of Inishmore. "It's not as wild nor as desperate." Cliodna, being the traveled one of the family, was able to speak with authority.

They were all lying on their backs now, gazing up at the sky and the gulls.

"I'd like to see Niagara, all the same," said Grania. "We're looking straight at America now—there's no land between us, at least," she corrected. "We're looking straight when we're turned the other way."

She was looking inland, lying on the grass-covered incline of the cliffs which sloped away from the sea down to the other side of the island. When you stood up, you could see the sea on the other side plainly. There the waves rippled gently into little bays over golden sands—the most beautiful sands in the world, the girls thought. To the left, at the very point of the little island, loomed the old fort of Dun-Aengus—a strange gloomy structure, which was said to have been the last stand of the Firbolgs against the De Danann. The De Danann conquered by supernatural means, it was said, and the Firbolgs, already driven from the mainland, lapsed into obscurity. Further down on the sheltered side of the island were the remains of the Abbey and little chapels which gave the island the name of Aran-na-naomh (Aran-of-the-Saints), in days gone by. No one knew for certain who had built and lived in the cells on the windswept barren place. Some said Saint Columkille had once found a refuge there. But now the goats and the sheep cropped the scanty grass around the ruins.

Grass was scanty all over the island. Great slabs of stone covered the greater part of the fields and in between the cracks grew the Aran fern—very like maidenhair. The people of the island, tall, dark and courteous, speaking the purest Erse to be found in the west, earned a sparse living by fishing and trading in their hookers and pookauns along the coast.

"Well," said Grania, at last, "since we've seen something that's finer than Niagara, let's go home to supper. But I think I'd like to see Niagara all the same!"

Man's Life Indestructible

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THROUGHOUT the Gospels the tender compassion of Christ Jesus for those in trouble shines out with comforting assurance to all his followers; and today, as of old, his simple words stand for all to accept. To those laboring under a load of sorrow and seeming bereavement, the Christ says, "Come unto me;" and for all who come, truly yearning to know God aright, sorrow and loneliness will give place to peace, harmony, and the divine satisfaction which comes from spiritually understanding God as the only Life. This understanding may be gained from the Bible and the teachings of Christian Science, which, when rightly understood and demonstrated, bring to pass those works which the Master said his followers should do.

On page 289 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, has written, "The fact that the Christ, or Truth, overcame and still overcomes death proves the 'king of terrors' to be but a mortal belief, or error, which Truth destroys with the spiritual evidences of Life; and this shows that what appears to the senses to be death is but a mortal illusion, for to the real man and the real universe there is no death-process." It must be quite clear to any earnest student of the Gospels that the mighty works which Jesus performed were the outcome of his absolute conviction of man's inseparability from God. In order to raise to life those seemingly dead he must have seen death as an illusion of the material senses, and realized fully that the only Life of man is God Himself.

The great stumblingblock which today prevents mankind from accomplishing the mighty works done by the Master is the belief that man can be separated from God. Mankind believes that matter has life, intelligence, and substance within itself, and that physical personality is man. This results in the belief that man dies; but this illusion is simply the lie of life in matter lapsing into its own nothingness.

It is plainly stated in the Scriptures that man was created in God's own image and likeness. Therefore, man is wholly good, not evil; spiritual, not material; eternal, not temporal; living, not dying. The real man cannot pass through the process called death. If man, God's image, could die, the record of spiritual creation would be false; for man passing through death would lose his likeness to God, eternal Life. For God's likeness to be even temporarily effaced by death would mean a deficiency in Life, God. There would be a moment in which God would not be perfect, complete, whole, because part of His nature and individuality would be unexpressed.

The foregoing assertions will be seen to be perfectly logical when it is learned that, as revealed in Christian Science, God is infinite Mind. Man and the universe, being the outcome of infinite Mind, must consist of ideas. Material sense, asserting that man is physical and mortal, is overruled by "the spiritual evidences of Life." What are these evidences which cannot be disproved? They are the spiritual ideas through which infinite Mind is eternally expressed. Intelligence, wisdom, love, purity, holiness, integrity, goodness—these spiritual ideas, of which man is the perfect expression, are God's evidences of Himself, of boundless Being and imperative Life, and they are the very life, nature, and substance of the real man. Can these be touched by what is called death? They cannot, for they are intact, inseparable from the infinite Mind which gives them birth; they forever exist beyond and above the false belief of life in matter. Infinite Life knows no death, and man is as incapable of death as is his creator.

As in mathematics one begins with the simple problems before he is fitted to solve the more difficult ones, so in Christian Science one must begin with the simpler demonstrations of Truth. To demonstrate eternal life involves, as Jesus virtually declared, a knowledge of God and of His Christ; and this can be gained only by earnestly seeking after the things of God through persistent study and uplifted purpose. The reward, however, is so big, so far surpassing all anticipation, that it is wise immediately to begin seeking God. All those suffering from a belief of loss and separation may indeed take heart, for as one admits the Christ, or Truth, into consciousness and learns of God as infinite Mind, as boundless Love, as ever present Life, such hope and comfort and assurance flow into human experience that the clouds of discouragement and loneliness and sorrow roll away. One finds that infinite Mind is sufficient to fill every seeming vacuum, to satisfy every human longing with spiritual fullness; for it will be realized that our life, as well as the life of those whom we love, is, as Paul says, "hid with Christ in God," or, as Mrs. Eddy interprets this passage (Science and Health, p. 325), "with Truth in divine Love, where human sense hath not seen man."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

Romsdal Valley

Probably nowhere, even in Norway, is there a greater number of waterfalls in a given space than along the Romsdal Valley. All their lives the people of that valley have the sound of falling water in their ears.

Log houses with turf roofs dot the wider upper valley, where the mountains are only beginning to close in. . . . Cow-bells, the inimitable smell of new-mown hay fill the air. . . . Perfect big clovers dapple the densely green fields; an odd variety of honeysuckle and other flowers fringe their edges. Big bushes of wild roses tempt the passer-by; pink heather climbs high up over the bluish-gray-silver of the lower rocks.

There is a church here and there, isolated, as are the railway stations every five or six miles, much as if one had been set down wherever the railway-builders thought they had gone far enough from the last one. For there are no real towns, no centers of population, hardly room enough for villages, to say nothing of soil on which to support them, in the Romsdal Valley. . . .

There are falls that suggest cataracts of milk from the unseen woodland pastures above; others, some large, some thin and tenuous. . . . One of the finest and largest splits into three toward the bottom, resembling a tree with mighty roots; and the lowest of three layers of railway crosses these so closely that their spray flecks the car windows. Above Verma another river comes down to join the one we had picked up just out of Dombås, forming a roaring stream that drops down into a narrow gorge of solid rock and keeps in it for miles, great boiling caldrons here, green caverns of mist there. . . .

Clouds no larger than handkerchiefs are tucked in pockets of the mountains. As the eyes drop from aloft the harsh bare-stone tops soften into treed slopes, which in turn come on down more and more calmly and placidly as they near the bottom and turn into farms.—HARRY A. FRANCK, in "A Scandinavian Summer."

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IN THE SHIP LANES

FOLLOWING closely upon the merger effected by the two leading German steamship companies, the North German Lloyd and the Hamburg-American, the principal Japanese steamship companies have reached an agreement by means of which a virtual pooling of service without actual merger of the lines will be effected. The Nippon Yusen Kaisha will continue to maintain its services in the transpacific route, while the Osaka Shosen Kaisha will confine itself to operations in the Japan-South America and other routes essentially noncompetitive with the Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

The Nippon Yusen Kaisha is, of course, the larger and better known company, its 149 vessels making it one of the outstanding shipping companies of the world. It absorbed the Toyo Kisen Kaisha two years ago, and has become an important factor in the transpacific route, with its three new motorships in the San Francisco-Orient route and its three supplementary motorships of cabin-class accommodations in the Seattle-Orient route. Due to falling off in cargo tonnage, its earnings have diminished sharply in the past year and a half, with the result that dividend payments to stockholders have been reduced to a negligible return.

In uniting with the Osaka company—an agreement which may ultimately lead to actual merging—it is in a position to economize in what formerly were competitive routes.

National Companies

The action of the German and the Japanese companies in forming combinations of this sort—and which is very closely paralleled by the accord between the three leading Italian companies which operate on a noncompetitive basis—points to the development of what are essentially national shipping companies. They point the way to strong combines, to which the respective governments may look for coöperation in promoting the national welfare, and which are the recipients of substantial subsidies for new construction. Other nations have only one outstanding company, for example, the French Line, the Swedish American, the Norwegian America, the Spanish Royal Mail and others.

All of this places the United States in a position where its tacit support, if not enthusiastic coöperation with the United States Lines is essential, in order that the American flag may be represented in the transatlantic route.

The same is true in the Pacific, although competition exists there between the Dollar and Matson Lines. Nevertheless, the plea frequently voiced by shipping men and officials of the United States Shipping Board, that Americans give their freight and passenger business to American-flag carriers, becomes a more potent argument, in view of the growing strength of merged companies under foreign flags, all of which are striving actively to corner the American traffic, representing, as it does, the most lucrative business on the seven seas.

Ship Nomenclature

The new magazine, Holiday, recently published a sketch of an ocean liner, with numbers designating the various objects contained in a ship, with a key explaining the names of these devices Even such simple terms as "bow" and "stern" are noted in this illuminating category, which also reported the practice followed by all ships in respect to flying colors.

The ship's nationality is denoted by the national emblem flown at the stern, although when under way this flag is generally carried at the gaff, which protrudes from the mainmast. At the top of the mainmast is the house flag of the company operating the ship, while on the foremast is the ensign of the country to which the ship is en route. From the foremast also is usually a mail pennant, while other flags denote other activities. A blue pennant strung from the foremast to the funnel indicates the ship is sailing today, while a red flag with white center at the foremast indicates that it is loading fuel oil. The foreign ensign (i. e., of the country to which the ship is bound) is only flown on sailing day or when the ship is actually in the port of the nation whose colors are thus depicted.

Steamship Schedules

The President Jackson, of the Dollar Line, commenced that company's eastbound service to New York when it sailed from Manila recently on a 42-day voyage across the Pacific to California ports, thence through the Canal to New York. Seven vessels of the company's fleet will maintain this eastward route from the Orient to New York, which will ultimately be expanded to a world service eastward to supplement that maintained westward. The President Jackson will leave New York on May 14 on her return trip to the Orient via California, and the two new turbo-electric ships, the President Hoover and President Coolidge, will enter this service from New York Aug. 6 and Oct. 1 respectively. The company maintains its own wireless service from San Francisco, and every vessel, wherever in the world it may be, receives a news bulletin daily which is made up into a paper of several pages for regular distribution to passengers.

Seventy-two sailings from Montreal to European ports by the Canadian Pacific are scheduled for the coming summer season.

Liner Movements

DEPARTURES

FROM NEW YORK

Thursday, April 16

Europa (12:05 a. m.), North German Lloyd, for Cherbourg, Southampton, Bremen; General von Steuben, North German Lloyd, for Southampton, Boulogne, Bremen; Albert Ballin (12:01 a. m.), Hamburg-American, for Cherbourg, Southampton, Hamburg; Caledonia, Cunard, on West Indies cruise; Aurania, Cunard, on West Indies cruise.

Friday, April 17

American Farmer, American Merchant, for London; Majestic, White Star, for Cherbourg, Southampton; Pennland, Red Star, for Halifax, Plymouth, Cherbourg, Antwerp; St. Louis, Hamburg-American, for Cobh, Cherbourg, Hamburg; Southern Cross, Munson, for east coast South America.

Saturday, April 18

Adriatic, White Star, for Halifax, Cobh, Liverpool; Scythia, Cunard, for Galway, Cobh, Liverpool; Aurania, Cunard, for Plymouth, Havre, London; Cameronia, Anchor, for Londonderry, Glasgow; Empress of Australia, Canadian Pacific, for Cherbourg, Southampton; Conte Grande (12:15 a. m.), Lloyd Sabaudo, for Gibraltar, Naples, Genoa; Reliance (12:01 a. m.), Hamburg-American, for Cherbourg, Southampton, Hamburg; Stavangerfjord, Norwegian America, for Bergen, Oslo; Oscar II, Scandinavian-American, for Christianstad, Oslo, Copenhagen; Santa Rita, Grace, for west coast South America.

Tuesday, April 21

Lafayette, French, for Plymouth, Havre; Berengaria, Cunard, for Cherbourg, Southampton.

Wednesday, April 22

President Harding, United States, for Cobh, Plymouth, Cherbourg, Hamburg.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO

Wednesday, April 22

Maui, Matson, for Honolulu.

Friday, April 24

President Pierce, Dollar, for Orient.

FROM LOS ANGELES

Monday, April 20

California, Panama Pacific, for New York; El Salvador, Panama Mail, for New York.

Tuesday, April 22

Montevideo Maru, N. Y. K., for Orient.

Saturday, April 25

City of Los Angeles, Lassco, for Honolulu

FROM SEATTLE

Thursday, April 23

Paris Maru, N. Y. K., for Orient.

FROM VANCOUVER

Saturday, April 25

Empress of Japan, Canadian Pacific, for Orient.

Sunday, April 26

Arizona Maru, N. Y. K., for Orient.

ARRIVALS

DUE NEW YORK

Thursday, April 16

La Bourdonnais, French, from Havre.

Friday, April 17

President Harding, United States, from Hamburg, Southampton, Cherbourg, Cobh; Berengaria, Cunard, from Southampton, Cherbourg; Lafayette, French, from Havre, Plymouth; Hamburg, Hamburg-American, from Hamburg, Southampton, Cherbourg.

Saturday, April 18

Minnetonka, Atlantic Transport, from London, Boulogne; California, Anchor, from Glasgow, Londonderry; Statendam, Holland-America, from Rotterdam, Boulogne, Southampton.

Monday, April 20

American Merchant, American Merchant, from London; Pennsylvania, Panama Pacific, from San Francisco, Los Angeles; Venezuela, Panama Mail, from San Francisco, Los Angeles; Caronia, Cunard, from Southampton, Havre; Dresden, North German Lloyd, from Bremen, Cherbourg, Cobh, Galway; Santa Barbara, Grace, from west coast South America.

Tuesday, April 21

Olympic, White Star, from Southampton, Cherbourg; Baltic, White Star, from Liverpool, Cobh, Galway; Ile de France, French, from Havre, Plymouth; Samaria, Cunard, from Liverpool, Cobh; Augustus, N. G. I., from Genoa, Naples.

DUE BOSTON

Monday, April 20

Baltic, White Star, from Liverpool, Cobh, Galway.

PARKER HEADS ARTS GROUP

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., April 13 (AP)—James F. Parker of Rochester was elected president of the Eastern Arts Association Saturday, at its annual convention here. Other officers are: Miss Helen Cleaves, Boston, vice-president, and Burton A. Adams of Springfield, Mass., secretary-treasurer.

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Alaska Attracted 35,000 During 1930

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, April 7—Alaska's cool summer clime and natural beauty attracted over 35,000 excursionists during the past year, the Department of the Interior announced today.

But the department, which has guard over the well-being of the nation's largest non-contiguous territory, lamented that many of these tourists went only to the southeastern part of Alaska and did not visit the far north which, it thinks, is even more beautiful and interesting than the more accessible southern section.

In announcing the tourist figures, the department points out that a railroad line runs to Fairbanks, and that the traveler taking this trip can visit Mount McKinley National Park, "which," the announcement says, "is one of the most beautiful of Uncle Sam's group of parks, including what is admittedly the most magnificent mountain in North America."

Several Chambers of Commerce along the Pacific coast sent excursions to the far north during the year, including Los Angeles and Seattle. Both Portland, Ore., and a San Francisco group have already announced their intention to follow the example this year. Before the season is over the department hopes that many other cities will do likewise.

Toys Link Filipino And U. S. Children

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MANILA, P. I.—Thousands of Filipino children are looking toward the United States with warmer friendship as a result of the 28,000 "Treasure Chests" filled with toys and sent to them by American boys and girls.

The achievements of this project, which was administered by the Commission on World Friendship Among Children, are said to be fully as gratifying as those secured by the friendship projects to Japan in 1926-27 and to Mexico in 1923.

Practically every class in every school received one of the Treasure Chests, which were distributed on Dec. 30 when regular Rizal Day patriotic programs were held throughout the Philippine Islands.

Manual Roxas, speaker of the House of Representatives, in speaking of the chests, said that the feeling of friendship among Filipino and American children is indeed a treasure worth striving fo-

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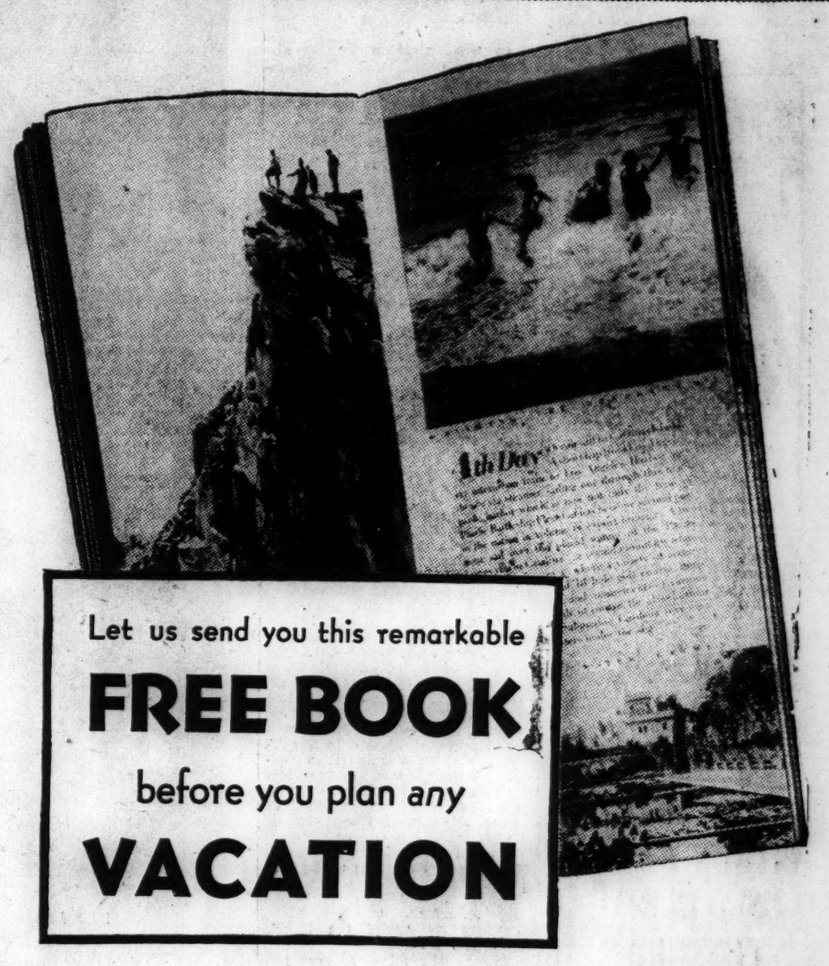

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CITRUS FRUIT USED IN RITUAL CENTURIES AGO

Grower Describes Introduction of Oranges and Lemons Into Palestine

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

JERUSALEM—Samuel Tolkowsky, one of the most successful Palestine fruit growers, who divides his time between looking after his citrus fruit plantations and studying their history, has delved into centuries of literature and produced an account full of interesting material on the introduction of citrus fruit into Palestine.

The account has been published in pamphlet form by the Department of Agriculture of the Palestine Government.

While the orange and the lemon were not known here until Arabs brought them from India to the Mediterranean coast 10 centuries ago, the use of the citron for ritual purposes has been traced back to the third century B. C.

The earliest use of this fruit on the Feast of Tabernacles has been traced through coins struck in 136 B. C. by Simon Maccabeus. In literature, the ritual use of citron is first mentioned by the Jewish historian Josephus in his account of an incident ascribed to the early years of the reign of Alexander Jannaeus.

In the twelfth century Geoffrey Vinsauf relates how Richard Cœur de Lion's army of crusaders, encamped in the gardens outside Jaffa, refreshed themselves "with citrons and other fruits of the country."

The oldest documentary evidence of the introduction of the orange or "golden apple," as the Jews call it in Hebrew, into Palestine, relates that the orange tree and round citron were brought from India in 912 A. D. and were first planted in Oman on the Persian Gulf coast, and thence carried by caravans from Basrah into Irak, Syria and Palestine.

One of the first Palestinian cities where the tree took firm root appears to have been Cæsarea, after 70 A. D. the capital of Roman Palestine, and the ecclesiastical capital until 451 A. D.

As the fruit grew more plentiful in the country, references to it in literature became more frequent. About 1200 A. D. Jaques de Vitry, a French priest, describes how the natives used oranges to "make pickles to eat with fowls, fish and other food, and they make food very palatable." More modern writers, in the eighteenth century, told how orange, lemon and citrus trees covered the environs of Jaffa.

The Palestine orange's debut in Europe is mentioned in 1852 by Van de Velde, who says that "Jaffa oranges already appear on the tables of the royal courts of western Europe."

The grapefruit, or at least the parent of today's improved variety, was known in Palestine in the Middle Ages under the name of "paradise apple" or "Adam's apple." An anonymous pilgrim mentioned in 1187 that "there are also lemon trees, whose fruit is acid, and other trees which bear fruit called Adam's apple, whereon the marks of Adam's teeth may right plainly be seen."

The Mandarine, or tangerine, is the latest comer to Palestine, having been first introduced in 1825 when it was taken from China to the Mediterranean countries.

AFRIKANDERS SEEK TO BE REPATRIATED

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BLOEMFONTEIN, S. Af.—The Afrikanders in the Argentine are anxious to return to South Africa. At a session of the Federal Council of the Dutch Reformed Church at Bloemfontein a petition was read from these settlers addressed to the Minister of Lands and referred by him to the church. The petitioners wanted to be repatriated, the numbers being 120 families aggregating 500 persons. Most of them could not make a living, and, while some could pay their passages, the majority could not do so.

The Minister of Lands had stated that the Government could not accede to the request, but the Council decided to appeal to him to reconsider his decision and to bring to the notice of the cabinet that out of 140 Afrikander families in the Argentine 120 families are desirous of returning to South Africa. The total expenses in connection with repatriation, it was pointed out, would be about £10,000. In case the cabinet acceded to the request of the Council the Church promised its coöperation and service to assure that repatriation would take place with the greatest economy.

FIRST TABLET FOUND TO NAME JUDAIC KING

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

JERUSALEM—The first inscription to be discovered with the name of a king of Judah has been found by Dr. E. L. Sukenik, archæologist of the Hebrew University, it was announced here on March 10.

The inscription is on a slab of hard limestone about a foot square and is contained in a collection of antiquities belonging to the Russian Ecclesiastical Mission.

The four-line inscription is in Aramaic, set in a beveled frame. The letters, clear and well preserved, resemble closely the type known through the ossuaries found in the Jewish tombs of the end of the second Temple. The archives of the Russian Mission having been lost during the war, there is no record of when or where the slab was unearthed, and therefore it gives no clue to the location of the tomb.

King Uzziah, who reigned from 779 to 739 B. C., figures prominently in Second Chronicles for his successful colonization.

LIVERPOOL REPORTS GAIN IN SOBRIETY

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LIVERPOOL—A continued increase in the sobriety of Liverpool is noted in the chief constable's report issued at the end of March and concerned with the year 1930.

In some instances, L. D. L. Everett, the chief constable, declares, it is apparent that drink and gambling are the sole attractions at clubs in the city. It is to be hoped, he added, that one contribution of the Royal Commission on Licensing will be courageous and fair legislation treating all types of registered clubs alike, but suppressing adequately those which offend against the public interest.

There was also a decrease of crime in the city. Out of 244 persons tried at sessions and assizes on charges involving fraud and dishonesty, 89, the chief constable reported, showed unemployment as a contributory cause.

DENMARK ACQUIRES NOTABLE COLLECTION

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

COPENHAGEN—The Danish state has succeeded in acquiring the famous collection of stuffed birds, birds' eggs and other subjects of ornithological interest which had been assembled by the late Lehn Schöler, banker and exploring ornithologist.

The collection, which will now be transferred to the zoölogical museum, comprises some 20,000 specimens of birds.

Included in the unusual private collection are specimens from the arctic and temperate regions of the Old World and also some from America. There are many rare varieties, several of which are now extinct or have disappeared from Denmark.

Mr. Schöler started publication of a magnificent work about Danish birds, in folio form with a wealth of colored illustrations, the third volume of which is now to be published.

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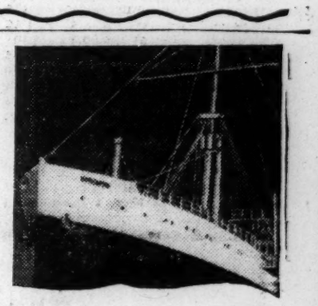

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ANOTHER SHARP PRICE DROP IN STOCK MARKET

Bear Drive Against Motion Pictures and Electrical Equipments

NEW YORK, April 14 (AP)—The rally in the stock market turned out to be a complete flop today.

Yesterday's advances were more than canceled as the electrical equipment, motion picture and chemical issues were sold. The closing tone was weak.

Transfers were substantially over 2,000,000 shares. Issues losing 3 to 5 points included Allied Chemical, Air Reduction, Fox and Paramount.

Issues off 2 or more included U. S. Steel, General Electric, Westinghouse, American Telephone, Consolidated Gas and North American.

The selling of electrical equipments was coincident with the appearance of an unofficial report that General Electric's first quarter statement, expected to appear next week, will show that its 40-cent quarterly dividend was not fully covered by earnings for the first time in several years. It has previously been rumored that Westinghouse ran in the red during that first quarter. The motion pictures were selected by bear traders as a likely group, because theater attendance is inclined to fall off when warm weather arrives.

Favorable Reports

The American Telephone report was cheering, in that it showed the quarterly dividend earned with a fair margin to spare, and that the decline in the number of telephones in service early in the year had been checked in March.

Furthermore, it was announced at the annual meeting of Erie Railroad that March pulled that company out of the red, canceling losses of the first two months of the year.

The news of the change of Government in Spain was largely a negative influence, since Spanish securities are not traded in this market. It is not known what the effect may be on the recent stabilization loan here by international bankers, but in any case, the total amount was only $60,000,000. The Spanish peseta, of course, declined.

Credit conditions remained unchanged. The weekly condition statement of larger Federal Reserve member banks was favorable, showing a drop of $110,000,000 in loans on securities. Credit conditions were unchanged, with call money at 1½ per cent.

Better Tone to Bonds

Increasing firmness in rails gave the bond list a better tone today. Though the turnover is carrier liens and debentures showed improvement, there was comparatively little activity in industrials or utilities. Foreign obligations were spotty.

Forecast that the March decline in railroad earnings would be less violent than for the two preceding months of the year appeared to have strengthened confidence. St. Louis, San Francisco 4½s, which sold rather actively yesterday, came back more than a point and advances nearly as large developed in St. Paul 5s and Nickel Plate 4½s. Southern Railway 4s, Pennsylvania 4s and Northern Pacific 4s also firmed.

Industrials were steadier, although the demand was nominal. In the utility group, the earnings statement of American Telephone helped strengthen the position of the debentures. Dealings, however, were relatively small. Postal Telegraph 5s and Utilities Power & Light 5½s eased.

Australia 5s of 1957 rallied, but sagging tendencies were evident in other sections of the foreign group, particularly the German 5½s which lost nearly a point. Latin-Americans were mixed.

The lull in new financing, which is expected to last until recent offerings have been more thoroughly digested, continues and today's issues were only nominal.

NEW YORK COTTON

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Co., Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale	Prev. Close
May	10.47	10.49	10.27	10.29	10.49
July	10.73	10.73	10.48	10.53	10.68
October	11.05	11.05	10.82	10.85	11.02
December	11.27	11.27	11.06	11.10	11.24
January	11.36	11.37	11.17	11.18	11.35
March	11.58	11.55	11.38	11.41	11.56

Spots 10.30, down 15 points. Tone at close steady.

New Orleans Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
May	10.44	10.46	10.23	10.26	10.42
July	10.72	10.72	10.47	10.51	10.67
October	11.01	11.03	10.80	10.84	10.99
December	11.25	11.26	11.03	11.07	11.22
January	11.35	11.35	11.16	11.16	11.32
March	11.57	11.57	11.39	11.39	11.54

Ttone at close steady.

Chicago Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
May	10.55	10.55	10.31	10.32	10.54
July	10.79	10.80	10.55	10.59	10.75
October	11.11	11.19	10.90	10.93	11.09
December	11.35	11.35	11.14	11.17	11.30
January	11.42	11.42	11.26	11.26	11.35

Tone at close steady.

Liverpool Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
May	5.60	5.64	5.51	5.58	5.49
July	5.65	5.72	5.66	5.66	5.58
October	5.80	5.83	5.76	5.77	5.69
December	5.88	5.88	5.85	5.85	5.83
January	5.92	5.95	5.89	5.89	5.89
March	5.99	6.03	5.97	5.97	

Spots 5.70, up 4 points. Tone at close barely steady. Sales 5000: (American) 3300.

Public Utility Earnings

FEDERAL LIGHT & TRACTION

	1931	1930
Feb gross	$694,889	$747,397
Net aft txs & chgs	194,480	243,353
12 mos gross	8,375,705	8,426,807
Net aft txs & chgs	2,288,102	2,250,184
*Surp aft pf divs of sub.	2,111,664	2,074,165

*Before depreciation.

SOUTHERN CANADA POWER

	1931	1930
March gross	$185,191	$182,119
Net aft exps	115,336	114,385
6 mos gross	1,215,274	1,155,494
Net aft exps	759,566	751,270

RICHFIELD OIL OF CALIFORNIA

LOS ANGELES, April 14—It is indicated there is little likelihood that either sinking fund requirements or interest payments on Richfield Oil Co. of California 6 per cent first mortagage collateral trust bonds of 1944, due May 1, will be met. Unless funds are forthcoming from outside sources, financial position of the company gives no indication the payment can be made when due.

CALIFORNIA OIL OUTPUT

LOS ANGELES—California crude oil production again swung upward in the week ended April 11, when reopening of heavy gravity wells in the Midway, Kern County and elsewhere carried daily output to 528,450 barrels from 521,400 the previous week, an increase of 7050 barrels daily, California Oil World estimates.

TUESDAY'S TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Closing Prices

1931 High	1931 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Apr. 14	Last Apr. 13
14¼			Abitibi	200	8½	7⅞	8⅛	7⅝
23¾	13½	1.60	Adams Ex	900	20¼	18¾	19⅞	19⅞
29⅜	22⅛	2	Adams Mill	100	29¼	29¼	29¼	
11⅜	5⅛		Adv-Rumely	200	8½	8½	8½	
109¼	89⅜	3*	Air Reduc	8900	93½	87	87¾	92½
10⅞	6		Airway El	100	6⅞	6⅜	6⅜	6¼
15¼	7	.40	Alaska Jun	16900	14	12⅜	13½	14
12¾	7¾		Alleghany	1200	8¼	8¼	8⅜	8⅜
59⅛	39⅜	5½	Alleghany pf	400	43	40	43	41¼
182⅝	131⅛	6‡	Allied Chem	4200	138	132⅜	134½	137½
50	30½	3½	Allegh pf xl	400	39¾	39½	39¾	
42¾	30	2	Allis-Chal	700	33	32⅛	32½	32½
18⅞	14¾	1	AL Port Cem	10	14½	14½	14½	14¾
23	17½	2	Amerada	40	18¾	18½	18½	19½
66⅛	42		Am Bk N pf	100	64¼	64¼	64¼	
4¾	2⅛		Am Beet S	10	4	4	4	
35	32	2.40	Am Brake	100	31½	31½	31½	32
123¾	73¾		Am Br Bov	200	8	8	8	
129¾	106⅛	5*	Am Can	13900	125	122¼	123	123⅞
38¾	27	3	Am Car & F	200	34⅞	34¾	34⅞	
43¾	28	2	Am Chain	400	29	28¼	28¼	
40⅜	33½	2*	Am Chicle	400	48	47¾	48	48½
14½	8¼		Am Com Alc	200	8½	8¼	8¼	8¾
33½	19		Am Encaustic	100	28½	28½	28½	29¼
51¾	26⅜		Am & FPw	43000	42⅝	39⅝	40	41¾
90	74	6	Am FP 6	100	84	84	84	
100	85¼	7	Am & FP 7	200	99¼	99	99	99
10⅜	6½	2	Am Hawaii	100	7	7	7	6½
8	1⅝		Am Hide	300	7⅜	7	7	6½
30	10½		Am Hide pf	100	25	25	25	25½
31⅝	23⅜	3	Am Ice	100	29¼	29¼	29¼	29¼
77¾	74	6	Am Ice pf	200	75	73	75	
26	18¾		Am Int Corp	1400	19⅜	18⅛	18⅛	18½
1½	⅝		Am La Fr	200	¾	⅝	⅝	⅝
30¾	20⅜	2	Am Loco	200	23¾	23	23	
7	3½		Am Mach & Met	400	4¾	4¼	4¼	4¼
57¼	50	3*	Am News	40	51	50¾	51	
59⅞	16	7	Am Nat G pf	60	17½	17	17½	16¼
64⅞	45	1§	Am Pw&Lt	300	53⅜	51⅜	51⅜	53⅜
103	94⅞	6	Am P & L 6	100	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	
85	80	5	Am P & L pf st	800	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾
21½	15½	1	Am Radiat	6900	17⅝	17	17⅛	17
12⅞	7		Am Repub	100	7¾	7¾	7¾	
37⅜	26½		Am Roll Mill	3700	32¾	30⅞	30⅞	32
66	52¾	5	Am Saf Rzr	400	54¾	54½	54½	54½
102⅝	93½	6	Am Smelt 2pf	400	99½	99½	99½	
58½	40½	4	Am Smelt	1600	48⅞	46¼	46½	48
138½	129	7	Am Smelt pf	100	135	135	135	
31¼	22¾	3	Am Stl Fnd	100	23	23	23	23
11½	5		Am Solv pf	100	5	5	5	5½
60	42¾	5	Am Sugar	100	54¼	54¼	54¼	53½
108½	98	7	Am Sugar pf	100	105½	105½	105½	
201¾	176¼	9	Am Tel&T	8500	193	188¼	190	190½
103	90	8	Am Type	100	95	95	95	
80¾	53¾	3	Am Wat W	4700	66⅞	63¼	63½	65
11⅞	6⅞		Am Wool	100	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	9
39⅛	21		Am Wool pf	300	36½	36	36	36⅜
4	2		Am Writ ct	100	2½	2½	2½	
8¾	4⅛		Am Zinc	300	5½	5¼	5¼	5⅜
43¼	29¾	1½	Anaconda	5900	35	33½	33¾	34⅜
36	27	2.40	Anchor Cap	100	29	29	29	28¾
99¼	89⅞	6.50	Anchor C pf	100	99	99	99	
18	10		Arch Dan	200	12½	12¾	12⅞	
72	39	7	Armour D pf	900	43½	38½	41	44
4½	2¼		Arm Ill A	6900	2¼	2	2	2¼
2⅞	1½		Arm Ill B	900	1½	1½	1½	1⅝
47	16		Arm Ill pf	200	17¾	16⅛	16½	17¾
7½	3⅜		Arnold Cons	100	6½	6½	6½	
28½	19	2*	Asso Apparl	1500	12⅜	11⅜	11⅜	12⅞
29⅜	22	2½	Asso Dry G	1900	26	24⅞	24⅞	26
93⅛	75⅜	4	Atchison	600	173½	173	173	175½
120	97	7*	Atl Coast L	300	97½	97½	97½	98
23⅝	17¼	1	Atl Refin	700	19¼	18¾	18¾	19
99⅞	97	6	Atlas Powd pf	10	97	97	97	
205½	101½	4§	Auburn Auto	15100	293½	283	287	292½
6⅛	3			1300	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅝

—B—

27⅞	20¾	1⅞	Baldwin	17200	21¾	19⅛	20	21¾
104½	88½	7	Baldwin pf	110	97	97	97	
87⅞	68½	5	Balt & O	1300	70¾	69⅝	70¼	70½
107	102	6⅓	Bamber pf	120	103¼	102¼	102¼	102½
14½	10¼	1	Barnsdall A	2700	11	10⅝	10⅝	11¼
81	65	4	Beatrice	600	79	78¼	78¾	78½
89¼	78	5.52	Belg NR pf	400	80¼	79¼	79¾	79¼
25⅛	16⅞	1	Bendix	13000	22¼	21⅛	21¾	21½
46⅛	32¼	2	Best & Co	300	43	42½	42½	42⅝
55⅛	46⅝	6	Beth Steel	13000	53⅜	51⅛	51⅜	52⅝
123⅞	114	6	Beth Steel pf	100	120	120	120	120
20	9¾	1½	BlawKnox	1200	25¼	24½	24½	25
40½	20¾	1½	Bohn Alum	4100	39¾	37½	37½	39¾
76½	67½	3*	Borden	400	73½	72¼	72¾	73⅜
30¾	20⅝	1	Borg Warner	3200	26½	26¼	25¾	27⅛
2¾	1⅝		Bot M A pf	150	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
22⅞	16½	1½*	Briggs	4900	20¼	19⅜	19¾	20
69⅜	58¾	4	Bklyn Man T	200	66¾	66	66	66¼
109⅜	103	5	Bklyn Un G	100	115¼	115½	115½	116
9½	7		Bruns Term	100	6¼	6¼	6¼	6⅜
20⅞	14¼	1	Bucyrus	200	17½	17¼	17½	17¼
113¾	111¼	7	Bucyrus pf	10	113½	113½	113½	
34⅞	25	2½	Buey cv pf	100	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾
5⅞	4		Budd Mfg	200	4¼	4¼	4¾	4⅝
13	9	1	Budd Wheel	300	10⅛	10	10⅛	10⅛
23	11¾		Bullard	400	15	14½	14½	15
15¾	11¼	1½	Bulova Watch	400	13⅜	13	13⅜	13
85	22	7*	Burns Br pf	20	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞	
32¼	21½	1	Burroughs	200	27⅜	27½	27½	27¾
31	22¾	2½	Bush Term	100	25	25	25	25
104	100¼	7	Bush T deb	30	102	102	102	102
27½	12		Butte Cop	100	13¾	13¼	13¾	13¾
20	12½		Butterick	300	15½	15	15	15
69¾	37⅜		Byers	1500	52⅜	45⅞	49⅜	50¾

—C—

53	35¼	2	Calif Pack	300	36	36	36	36⅜
43⅞	36¾		Calu & Ariz	100	38¾	38¾	38¾	
11⅞	8		Calu & Hecla	700	8⅞	8¾	8¾	8⅞
40¼	29⅞	3	Canada Dry	400	37	36¼	36¼	37
45⅜	37⅜	2½	Can Pac	1300	39	38¼	38¼	39
3⅞	1.70	1.69	Cannon Mill's	300	22⅜	22¼	22¼	22
16	9½	1	Capital Adm	400	15⅞	15½	15½	15
31½	8⅛	6	Case Thresh	35500	103¾	97¼	97¼	101¼
52½	26⅞	3	Caterpillar	2300	39½	35½	35⅝	39⅝
37¾	22¼		Celotex pf	50	33	32	32	33
24⅝	19½	1½	Cen Aguirre	100	23½	22½	22½	23
30⅛	22½	1.50	Cerro de P	400	23½	22¼	22¼	23
7¼	2¼		Cert-Teed	400	5⅞	5½	5½	
23¼	12		Checker Cab	2000	13⅜	13	13	13⅛
34¼	20	3	Ches Corp	200	43¾	43¼	43¼	43⅜
46½	39½	2½	Ches & Ohio	700	40⅞	40¼	40¼	40⅞
17⅜	3¼		Chi & Alt pf	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	
26⅞	19¼	1½	Chi Gt W pf	1000	25¾	25	25	25¼
87¼	61		Chi Mil&SP	100	6	6	6	6
15⅞	9⅛		Chi M&SP pf	1300	9⅞	9½	9⅝	9½
45½	33	4	Chi & NW	100	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞	
15⅛	9½	2	Chi Pneu	400	10½	10¼	10¼	
65½	47¼	7	Chi RI	100	51	51	51	52
101	94	7	Chi RI Tr	100	98¼	98¼	98¼	
33¾	24	2.40	Childs	500	25½	25	25	25
25¾	15⅞	3.60	Chrysler	29900	33⅞	32½	32⅞	33
37⅞	34¼	3.60§	City Ice	200	35	35	35	35
89	77⅛	6½	City Ice pf	20	88	88	88	
25	19	3½	City Stor A	20	19	19	19	
52½	50½	3	Coca Cola A	200	52⅜	52⅜	52⅜	
108½	97½	2½	Col Palm	100	47	47	47	46¾
17⅞	9		Collins & A	100	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞
22¼	21	1	Colo F&I	300	22¼	22	22	21½
45⅝	33¼	2§	Colum Gas	5500	40⅜	38	38¼	39⅜
111¾	93	6	Col Carbon	1500	84¾	82¼	82¼	83¾
109½	109⅝	6	Col Gas pf A	200	109½	109½	109½	109½
16⅞	7¾	9‡	Col Graph	9200	12½	11½	11⅝	12¼
23¼	18	2	Com Cred	100	18½	18½	18½	18½
90	82	6	Com Inv Tr C pf	400	89¼	88	88¼	86⅝
8	2¾		Comlnv war	100	5	5	5	
21½	15⅛	1	Com Sol	3200	17¼	16⅜	16⅜	17
12	8	.60	Commwlth So	5200	10	9¾	9⅞	9¾
100⅜	91½	6	Commwlth So pf	300	99¼	99¼	99¼	99¼
123⅜	61	4	Congoleum	1200	11¾	11¼	11¼	11¼
15	7¾	2	Con Film	700	8⅝	7¾	8	
109⅜	82⅛	4	Con Gas	16900	102¾	100⅛	100¾	102¼
104⅜	101½	5	Con Gas pf	300	104	104	104	104
12¾	9¾		Con Textile	300	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	9¼
30	17		Cont Bak A	200	19⅜	18½	18½	18½
33¾	21⅜		Cont Bak B	1200	21⅜	2	2⅛	2
77½	59	8	Cont Bak pf	200	60¼	60¼	60¼	60
62¾	47	2½	Cont Can	1900	60⅜	57⅝	59	60
16⅞	10½	1	Cont Dia Fib	100	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14¼
51⅞	41	2.40	Cont Ins	200	45	44⅜	44¾	44
12	8¾		Cont Motors	100	3⅜	3½	3½	3½
14	8¾	.30	Cont Oil	2200	9¼	9	9	9
12	7¼		Cont Shares	900	7⅞	7½	7⅝	7⅞
86⅞	76½	3*	Corn Prod	1100	78⅞	78	78	78¾
18	8¼		Coty	200	12⅜	12	12	13
19¾	14⅞		Crex Carpet	200	18⅝	18⅜	18⅜	18¾
6¾	4½		Crosley	300	6½	6½	6½	
38¼	31		Crown Cork	200	32½	32½	32½	
6⅞	4	1	Crown Zell	300	4⅞	4	4⅛	4⅜
24	15⅞		Crucible	100	20½	20	20	21
			Cuba Cane Prod	100	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
5⅞	4		Cuba Co	300	5	5	5	5
5¾	3		Cub Am S	100	4½	4½	4½	
35	22		Cuba Am S pf	60	30	30	30	
48⅞	41	4	Cudahy	500	45⅜	45½	45⅝	45½
100	80⅞	6	Curtis Pub	300	90	90	90	
118⅜	113¼	7	Curtis P pf	100	117	117	117	117
55⅞	35		Curtiss W	2000	4¾	4¼	4¼	4¾
81⅜	37		Curtiss Wr A	100	6¼	6¼	6¼	6½
41	27½		Cutler	200	28	27¾	27¾	27¾

—D—

23	13½		Davison	1700	17¼	16	16	16¾
22	20⅜	1.40	Deere pf	100	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	20⅜
102	72⅝	4	Del Lac&W	500	73	72¾	72⅞	73
23	14⅜		Diamond M	700	19¾	18¾	18¾	19¼
36	24⅜	1.50	Diamond M pf	100	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	25½
13½	8⅞	7	Dome Mines	1000	11¾	11⅛	11⅛	11⅜
23½	14⅛	1.20	Dom Stores	100	23½	23½	23½	23½
107	83¼	4*	Dupont	15800	95⅞	92½	93⅝	94½
14¾	12½	1	Duplan Silk	100	12½	12⅜	12½	

—E—

13¼	7½		Eastern RM	100	10	10	10	10
185¾	143⅜	6	East Kodak	1600	164¼	159¾	160	162
21⅞	13¾	1.60	Eaton Axle	1800	19⅜	18½	18⅝	
11⅛	3¼		Eitington	400	8¼	8¼	8¼	
74⅜	50⅝	6	Elec Auto Lt	3500	66	62⅞	63⅞	64⅞
3⅜	2½		Elec Boat	300	2¾	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
60¾	38¼	1	Elec P&L	11000	53⅞	51⅛	51¼	53
98¼	86	6	El P&L 6☆ pf	100	97	96¾	96¾	
66	50⅞	5	Elec Sto Bat	300	62½	62¼	62½	
10	6⅞	2	Emporium	100	9¼	9¼	9¼	
41	30	5	End Johns	200	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞	
49	38	2.40	Eng P S	100	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛	
35⅜	29½	2½	Equit Bldg	500	29¾	29½	29½	
39¾	25½		Erie	400	27¾	27⅛	27¼	36
45½	38½	4	Erie 1pf	400	35	33¾	33¾	
12⅜	8		Eureka Vac	200	10¼	9¾	10¼	10⅜
8¾	4⅛		Evans Auto L	100	6	6	6	6

—F—

22¾	15½		Fed Dept St	300	21	21	21	20¾
92	87	6	Fed L&T pf	40	90	90	90	
7⅜	6	.80	Fed Motor T	200	6	6	6	6
30	22	2.40	Fed Wat Svc	200	26¾	26	26	26
56¼	46¼	2.60	Fidelity Ins	100	48	48	48	
19⅜	16	1	Firestone	700	16¼	16¼	16¼	16
63	56½	6	Firestonee pf	100	61½	60¼	60¼	61¼
55	41	2½	First Nat St	500	53¾	52	52¾	51¾
7⅜	½		Fisk Rubber	700	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
19¾	12	1	Follansbee B	100	14¾	14¾	14¾	
64½	41½	2	Foster & W	4900	51¾	49	49¾	50
32½	22¼		Fourth Nat Inv	300	29½	29½	29½	29⅜
17½	4⅞		Foundation	200	10½	10⅛	10⅛	
38¾	22¾	4	Fox A	33400	28¾	22⅞	23½	26½
40¼	28½	3	Freeport Tx	1400	35½	35	35	35½

—G—

63⅜	31½		Gabriel A	200	6	5⅝	5⅝	
60	49½	5	Gamewell	190	52¾	51	52	52¼
2⅜	⅞		Gardner M	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	
9⅞	4½		Gen Am Inv	1100	7	6¾	6⅞	6⅞
73⅛	57⅜	4	Gen Am Tk	200	67¼	67	67	68
47	31¼	3	Gen Asphalt	4400	30¼	28½	29¼	28¼
25⅜	22	2	Gen Baking	8900	25⅜	24¼	24¼	25
9½	6¼		Gen Bronze	300	7½	7⅜	7½	7½
25½	15½		Gen Cable A	100	17⅞	17¼	17¼	17⅞
63	40⅛		Gen Cable pf	100	47½	40½	42½	42½
54¾	41⅜	1.60	Gen Elec	19200	47¼	44⅜	44⅝	46⅝
12⅛	11½	.60	Gen Elec Sp	2400	11¾	11⅜	11⅜	11¾
56	47¾	3	Gen Foods	4000	56	55	56	55⅞
76⅞	54	6	Gen G&E cv pf	300	73¾	71½	71½	72
8½	4⅛	.30	Gen G&E A	400	6⅞	6½	6½	6⅞
50	44	4*	Gen Mills	200	47	46½	46½	47¼
99¾	96	6	Gen Mills pf	200	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾
48	35¼	3	Gen Motors	85200	45½	44⅛	44⅞	44⅝
103¾	95	5	Gen Mot 5½ pf	100	101½	101½	101½	101½
23	14⅞	6a	Gen Pub Svc	600	18⅛	17	17	17¾
31	19	2½	Gen Pr Ink	200	22⅜	20⅜	20⅜	
28	21⅞	4	Gen O Ad A	100	22	22	22	
10¼	7⅛		Gen O Ad	200	8⅜	8¼	8¼	8½
15½	6¼		Gen Theater	4800	10	8⅞	9	10
84⅛	67	5	Gen Ry Sig	400	72	70¼	70¼	71¼
9½	5¼	..	Gen Realty	1600	7¼	6½	7⅛	6⅞

74½	54	6	Gen Realty pf ww	100	65	65	65	
57⅜	40	4	Gen Refrac	100	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝	47
76	67		Gen Pr Ink pf	20	70	70	70	
34⅞	21½		Gillette	5900	33¾	32⅜	33	33½
75	62¾	5	Gillette pf	100	73	73	73	73¼
6⅜	3		Gimbel Br	600	6⅛	6	6	6
16½	8⅝		Glidden	200	10⅞	10¾	10¾	10⅝
9⅞	4		Globe(-Adolf)	200	8¼	8	8	8
42⅛	31¼	2½	Gold Dust	3900	40½	39½	39½	40⅜
20⅝	13½		Goodrich	5800	16	13½	13⅝	16
68	50	7	Goodrich pf	200	51	50	50	50
52¾	38⅝	3	Goodyear	8500	45⅛	43¼	44⅜	45¼
3⅛

MANY STOCKS AFFORD BUYER HIGH YIELDS

Big Return Emphasizes Uncertainty of Business—Cash Position Factor

The greater the investment risk, the greater should be the return. On the other hand, it must be a corollary that the greater the return, the greater in general is the risk.

At the present time, current high yields on many stocks emphasize the uncertainty as to the prospects of business in various fields, particularly as interest rates are comparatively low.

A compilation of securities by Gurnett & Co. reveals some two dozen stocks which afford a return ranging from 7 to 11 per cent.

In the case of some of these securities, such as Briggs Manufacturing, Bucyrus Erie, Caterpillar Tractor, Cudahy Packing, General Railway Signal, Grand Union preferred, Paramount, Safeway Stores and Western Dairies A, it is probable that the present dividend rate may be continued.

Nash Motors has just declared its regular quarterly dividend of $1, although the continuance of this rate during the remainder of 1931 will undoubtedly depend upon improvement in business during this period.

The fact that many reductions have been made in dividend rates during the last two weeks would seem to indicate that the managements of these corporations viewed the immediate outlook as dubious.

Estimated earnings for the first quarter of 1931 for the group of securities with high yields show, in several instances, the earning power below the quarterly dividend rate.

The exceptionally strong cash position of corporations at the end of 1930, however, should be a factor in maintenance of a fairly liberal dividend policy during the present period of depressed business.

In most cases the corporations mentioned in the attached list have ample time before the next dividend meeting to be in a better position to judge the outlook for business. Thus, the dividend policy will be determined upon the state of business during the next month or two.

	Present Dividend	Present Price 4-7-31	Yield	1930 Earn.
American Ice	3.00	30	10.0	3.93
American Safety Razor	5.00	53	9.4	7.51
Anchor Cap	2.40	28	8.5	3.52
Briggs Mfg. Co.	x1.50	19	7.8	a2.26
Bucyrus Erie Conv. Pfd	2.50	29	8.6	4.68
Caterpillar Tractor	†4.00	37	10.2	4.63
City Ice & Fuel	*3.60	35	10.2	4.66
Cudahy Packing	4.00	46	8.6	5.03
Electric Auto-Lite	6.00	61	9.8	5.32
General Railway Signal	5.00	68	7.3	7.07
Grand Union Pfd.	3.00	42	7.1	6.62
International Cement	4.00	43	9.2	7.14
Jewel Tea	4.00	51	7.8	6.09
Louisville & Nashville	7.00	93	7.5	5.64
Mathieson Alkali	3.00	24	8.3	2.96
Nash Motors	4.00	34	11.1	2.78
Paramount Publix	4.00	42	9.5	6.15
Purity Bakeries	4.00	38	10.5	5.13
Raybestos-Manhattan	2.60	25	10.4	1.71
Safeway Stores	5.00	58	8.6	4.81
Standard Oil of N. Y.	1.60	21	7.6	a1.50
Texas Corporation	3.00	27	11.1	1.53
Texas Gulf Sulphur	4.00	48	8.3	b7.70
Western Dairies A	4.00	36	11.1	6.27

†Including extras. *Plus 3 per cent in stock. xPlus extras. aEstimated. bBefore depletion.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

	Boston	New York
Call loans—renewal rate	2½%	1½%
Commercial paper	2½@3	2¼@2½
Collateral loans	5	5
Time loans—		
Sixty-ninety days	1½@2	1½@2
Four to six months	2 @2½	2 @2½
	Last	Last
	Today	Previous
Bar silver in New York	28⅜c	28⅛c
Bar silver in London	13⅞d	12½d
Bar gold in London	84s 10½d	84s 10½d

Acceptance Market

30 days	1⅜@1½
60 days	1⅜@1½
90 days	1⅜@1½
4 months	1¾@1⅝
5 months	1⅞@1¾
6 months	1⅞@1¾

Leading Central Bank Rates

The 12 Federal Reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote the discount rates as follows:

Atlanta	3½	Bombay	7½
Boston	2½	Budapest	5½
Chicago	3	Calcutta	7
Cleveland	3	Copenhagen	4½
Dallas	3½	Helsingfors	6
Kansas City	3½	Lisbon	7½
Minneapolis	3½	London	3
New York	3½	Madrid	5½
Philadelphia	3½	Oslo	4
Richmond	3½	Paris	2
San Francisco	3	Prague	4
St. Louis	3	Riga	6
Amsterdam	2½	Rome	5½
Athens	8	Sofia	9
Berlin	5	Stockholm	3
Berne	2	Tokyo	5.11
Bucharest	8	Vienna	5
Brussels	2½	Warsaw	7½

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Sterling:	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
	Europe		
Demand	$4.85⅝	$4.85⅞	$4.8665
Cables	4.85⅞	4.85⅞	4.8665
France—franc	.0391¼	.0391	.0392
Belgium—belga	.1390¾	.1390½	.139
Italy—lira	.0523	.0523½	.0526
Germany—mark	.2380¾	.2381	.2381
Austria—schill'g	.1407	.1407	.1402
Ca'ch'via—crown	.0296	.0296	.0296
Denmark—krone	.2674	.2674	.268
Finland—finm'rk	.0252	.0252	.0252
Greece—dr'chma	.0129	.0129⅝	.193
Holland—florin	.4014¼	.4015	.402
Hungary—pengo	.1744½	.1744½	.1749
Norway—krone	.2675	.2675	.268
Poland—zloty	.1121¼	.1121½	.1122
Port'gal—escudo	.0450	.0450	1.0805
Rumania—leu	.0059	.0059	.193
Spain—peseta	.0993	.1040	.193
Sweden—krona	.2676½	.2676½	.268
Switz'land—franc	.1926¾	.1926	.193
Jugoslavia—dina	.0176	.0176⅛	.193
	Far East		
Hong Kong—dol	.2450	.2450	
Shanghai—tael	.3125	.3125	*
India—rupee	.3618	.3618	.3650
Japan—yen	.4938	.4938	.4984
Phil Islands—peso	.4962½	.4962½	.50
Sts Stlments—dol	.5625	.5625	.5678
	South America		
Argentina—peso	.3464	.3464	.4245
Brazil—milreis	.0735	.0735	.1196
Chile—peso	.1205	.1205	.12125
Colombia—peso	.9662	.9662	.9737
Peru—pound	.2813	.2813	.40
Uruguay—peso	.6800	.6800	1.0342
	North America		
Canada—dollar	.99 31-32	.99 31-32	1.00

*Par unsettled.

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New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 2:30 p. m.)

	High	Low
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	78⅛	78⅛
Alleghany Corp 5s '49	79	79
Alleghany Corp 5s rct	75½	75½
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	101¾	101¾
Amer Chain deb 6s '33	101¾	100½
Amer Foreign Power 5s	83⅛	83¼
Amer I G Chem 5½s ct '49	100	100
Amer Inter 5½s cv '49	91½	91⅛
Amer Metals Co 5½s	92¾	92¾
Amer Nat Gas 6½s '42	25¾	25
Amer Smelting 5s '47	103	103
Amer Sugar Refining 6s '37	104½	104½
Amer T&T 4½s cv '39	129¼	129¼
Amer T&T col 5s '46	107	106¾
Amer T&T sf 5s '60	108¼	107⅞
Amer T&T 5s '65	108¼	108
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	110	109¾
Amer WW&Elec 5s '34	102¾	102¾
Anglo-Chile 7s '45	78	78
Armour & Co 4½s '39	80	79⅛
Armour & Co 5½s '43	68½	68
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	99	99
Atch T&SF 4½s	113½	113½
Atch T&SF 4s T S L '58	95¼	95¼
Atl Coast Line 1st con 4s '52	95	95
Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48	96½	96½
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	101⅛	101⅛
Balt & Ohio 1st 5s ct '48	106	105⅛
Balt & Ohio 5s series D	101½	12¼
Belting Hem 6s '36	89	89
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	108¾	108½
Boston & Maine 5s '67	100	99⅝
Botany Cons Mills 6½s '34	28	26½
Bklyn City 1st	83	83
Bklyn Ed gen 5s A '49	107⅞	107⅞
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 4s '68	101⅞	101⅞
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '50	104¾	104¾
Buff R & P 4½s '57	83⅞	83⅞
Buff Gen Elec 4½s	105	104½
Bush Term Bldg 5s '60	102¾	102¾
Calif Petroleum cv 5s '39	92½	92½
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	100½	100⅝
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68	100¼	100¼
Can Nat Ry 4¾s '55	103	103
Can Nat Ry 5s '70	107	107
Can Nat Ay 5s July	106⅝	106⅝
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct	106½	106½
Can North deb 6½s '46	119¾	119¼
Can of Ga rfg 5½s '59	91½	91½
Cen Pacific 5s '60	104	104
Cen RR NJ reg 5s '87	112⅛	112⅛
Certainteed 5½s rcts '48	40½	40½
Ches Corp 5s '47 rcts	99¾	99¾
Chicago B & Q rfg 5s '71	109	108¾
Chicago & Esat Ill 5s '51	34	33¾
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	68¼	67½
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	26⅞	24¼
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75	63	62¾
Chicago & Nw 4¼s '87	80½	80
Chicago & Nw rfg 5s 2037	95	95
Chicago & Nw 6½s '36	109⅛	109⅛
Chicago RI&P gen 4s '88	90½	90⅜
Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '34	98½	98⅜
Chicago RI&P 4½s cv	80½	80½
Chicago Tn Sta 5s ct '44	105	105
Chicago & W Indiana 4s '52	91¼	90⅜
Chicago & W Indiana 5½s '62	105⅜	105⅜
Chile Copper 5s '47	93⅜	93½
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68 A	95	95
Clev CC&StL deb 4½s '31	99	98½
Clev Un Term 5s '73	107¾	107¾
Colonial Oil 6s '38	59	59
Colo Industrial 5s '34	91½	91½
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 Apr	100¼	100⅛
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May	99⅞	99⅞
Columbus Power 4½s	97¾	97¾
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	98	98
Con Gas Co 5½s '45	106½	106½
Crown Zellerbach 6s ww	67¼	67¼
Cuba Cane Sug Prod deb	10	10
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42 rcts	41¾	41¾
Cuban Dom 7½s '44	73	73
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	96¼	96¼
Den & Rio G '42s	100	100
Den & Rio G 4½s '36	100	100
Detroit Ed 4½s wi	103¾	103⅝
Detroit Ed 5s '49	107	107
Detroit Ed 5s '55	108	108
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	89¾	89½
Erie RR 5s '67	73	73
Erie RR gen lien	71	71
Erie RR gen 7Ss	73	73
Fed Lt & Trac 5s '42	96¾	96¼
Fed Lt & Trac 6s '42 B	96½	96½
Gen Baking Co 5½s	96	96
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	104	104
Gen Theater Equip 6s	55¼	54¾
Goodrich 6s '45	65½	65¼
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	99½	99½
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	91¾	91¾
Great Northern 1st	99¼	99¼
Great Northern 4½s '76 D	96½	96½
Great Northern 5½s '52	106½	106½
Great Northern 7s '36 A	110⅞	110¾
Gulf States Steel 5½s '42	88⅞	88¼
Hudson Coal 5s '62	61½	61¼
Hudson Co Gas 5s '49	106¼	106¼
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	99⅝	99
Humble Oil 5s '37	102¼	102¼
Humble Oil 5½s '32	92⅝	92¼
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	107	107
Ill Central 4¾s '66	89½	89½
Ill Central 6½s '36	109⅞	109⅞
Inland Steel 4½s B '81	93¾	93¾
Inter Match Corp 8s rcts '47	92¾	92½
Inter Rap Tran rrtg 5s '66	73¾	73¼
Inter Rap Tran 5s stk '66	74⅞	74¼
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	94	94
Inter Cement Corp 5s '48	95	94½
Int & G Nor 5s '56 C	71½	71½
Int & G Nor adj 6s '52	59	58
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	93¾	93⅝
Kan City Ft&Mem 4s '36	98¼	98⅛
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	97½	96⅞
Kan Gas & Elec 4½s '80	97⅜	97
Kentucky Ind Ry T 4½s	92	92
Keystone Tel 1st 5s '35	76	76
Kings Co El 4s '49 sta	84⅝	84⅝
Kresge Foundation 6s '36	103	103
Laclede Gas 5½s '53 C	102	102
Lake Shore & MS 3½s '97	84	84
Louis Arkansas 5s	62½	62½
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	102	102
Louis & Jeff Bridge 4s '45	94½	94½
L&N uni 4s '40	99	99
L&N gold 5s	103⅛	103⅛
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	56	56
McCormick (Edith R) 6s '34	101⅞	101¾
McKesson & Robbins 5½s	79¼	79¼
Metrp Water 5½s	58	58
Mich Cen 4½s	101½	101½
Mo K & T adj 5s A '67	83	81
Mo K & T pl 5s A '62	98½	98½
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	62⅜	61¼
Mo Pacific rfg 5s A '65	89	89
Mo Pacific 5s F '77	88	88
Mo Pacific 5s G '78	88	88
Mo Pacific 5s H '80	88¾	88¾
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	85	85
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	104¾	104½
Morris & Essex 4½s	103¼	103¼
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	102	102
N O Pub Ser 5s A '52	93	93
N O Pub Ser 5s '55 B	92¾	92¼
N O T & M 5½s '54	88¾	88¾
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	84⅞	84⅞
NYC&HR con 4s '98	93	92½
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	100¾	100¾
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	106	105⅝
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	106½	106½
NY Chi & StL 4½s '31	98½	98½
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	85	84½
NY Chi & StL 5½s '74	103¾	103
NY Chi & StL 6s A '31	101¼	101¼
NY Dock ConF 5s '38	69	67
NY Edison 5s '44	105¾	105¾
NY Edison rfg 6½s '41	115½	115
NY GEL&P 5s '48	110¾	110¾
NY NH&H clt 6s '40	105¼	105
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	116⅛	116⅛
NY Railway inc 6s '65	2½	2½
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	103¼	103¼
NY Tel deb 6s '49	112	112
NY Tel rfg 6s '41	106¾	106⅝
NY W'chester & B 4½s '46	83⅜	83⅜
Nag Falls Pow 6s '32	102½	102½
Nor Am gen 5s '61	103¼	103¼
Nor Am Ed 5s A '57	104½	104½
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	104	103¾
Nor Am Co 5s	99	98¾
Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s A '47	106¾	106⅝
Nor Pacific pf in 4s '97	92¾	92½
Nor Pacific 4½s A 2047	96	96
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	104	103
Nor States Pow 6s B '41	106¼	106¼
Ohio Pub Ser 7½s A '46	111⅞	111¾
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '34	102	102
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '40	60¼	59¾
Paramount Public 5½s '50	85¼	85
Parmlee Trans 6s '44	35½	35½
Pathé Ex inc 7s '37	86	86
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	96	95¼
Penn Railroad 4¾s '63	100¼	100¼
Penn Railroad 4¾s	96¾	96¼
Penn Railroad gen 4½s '65	101	101
Penn Railroad 5s '64	104½	104
Penn Railroad gen 5s '68	107⅝	107⅝
Peoria Pekin Ry 5½s '74	103	103
Pere Marquette 5s '56	100	100
Pere Marquette 4½s '80	94½	94¼
Phillips Pet 5¼s '39	74½	74½
Philadelphia Co 5s '67	101⅞	101¾
Philadelphia Elec Co 4s '67	95¼	95¼
Phil & Read C&I 5s '73	79	79
Pillsbury Flour Mills 5s '43	105½	105
Pitts CC&StL 4½s '77	101	100¼
Port Gen Elec 4½s '35	90⅜	90¼
Port Ry Lt & P 7½s '46	107¼	107¼
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	63¼	63¼
Pub Svc E&G 4s '65 wi	95½	95¼
Pub Svc E&C 4½s '67	103½	103½
Pub Svc E&G 5s	105¼	105¼
Pure Oil 5½s '37	89¼	89
Pure Oil 5½s '40	85	85
Read rfg 4½s A '97	100	100
Richfield Oil Co of Cal 6s '44	52½	52½
Republic I&S sf 5s '40	101	101
Rochester Gas 4½s	101½	101½
Rochester Gas 7s '46	107⅛	107
St Louis IM&S 4s R&G div '33	100	100
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	77	75⅜
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	67¼	66
St Louis & SF 5s B '50	87¼	87
St Louis & SF gen 6s '31	100⅜	100⅜
StP Union Depot rfg 5s '72	110¼	110¼
Seabd AL gold 4s '50	36	36
Shell Union 5s '47	72	72
Shell Union 5s ct vw '49	74	73¾
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	94¼	94¼
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	98	98
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	102	102
Sinclair Pipe L sf 5s '42	79⅝	79½
Smith A O 6½s '33	103	103
Southern Pacific 4½s '68	95	95
Southern Pacific 4½s '69 ww	95⅜	95⅜
Southern Pacific Ore A 4½s '77	99¼	99¼
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	82½	81½
Southern Ry con 5s '94	107	107
Southern Ry gen 6s '56	105	105
Southern Ry gen 6½s '56	108½	108½
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	103¾	103¾
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	98⅞	98½
Stevens Hotel 6s '45	61	61
Texarkana 1st 5½s '50	102	102
Texas Corp 5s '44	98	97¾
Tex & Pac 5s C '79	94¾	94
Tex & Pac 5s B '79	94½	94½
Tex & Pac 5s B '80 wi	94⅝	94¼
Third Ave adj 5s '60	31⅝	31⅝
Union Oil Cal 5s C '35	100½	100½
Union Oil Cal 5s '45 rcts ww	94⅞	94⅞
Union Pacific 4s '68	92⅝	92½
Union Pacific 4½s '67	100½	100½
US Rubber Co 5s '47	71½	71
Utica Gas & Elec 5s '57	112	111⅛
Util Pow & Lt 5s '59 ww	72½	72½
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	79⅞	79½
Vertientes Sugar 7s '42	28	28
Virginia Ry & Power 5s '34	103½	103½
Wabash RR 1st 5s '39	103	103
Walworth 6s '45	73	73
Warner Sugar 1st 7s '41	105½	105½
Warner Bros Pict 6s '39	55	54½
West Pa Pow 5s A '46	105⅜	105⅜
West Shore 4s 2361	91½	91½
Western Electric 5s '44	106	105¾
Western Union 5s '51	104	104
Western Union 6½s '36	110	110
Western Union 5s '60	104	103¾
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	100½	100½
Youngstown Sheet 5s '78	101¼	101

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	—Last— Apr14	Apr13
3½s '47	101.23	101.23	101.23	101.22
1st 4¼s '47	102.25	102.22	102.22	102.22
4th 4¼s '38	103.31	103.28	103.31	103.20
US 4s '54	107.25	107.25	107.25	107.23
US 4¼s '52	111.30	111.24	111.30	111.27

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point. For example, read 102.8 as 102 8-32.

FOREIGN BONDS

	High	Low	Last	Apr13
Abitibi P&P 5s '53	65⅞			65¼
Antioquia 2nd 7s '57	54			54
Antioquia 7s A '45	57½			56
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	95½			94
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	95¼			95
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	95⅜			95¼
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	94½			94½
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	94¾			94¾
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	94¾			94¾
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	95			95
Australia 4½s '56	61			61
Australia 5s '55	67¾			67
Australia 5s '57	68			67
Austria (Upper) 6½s '57	96½			96⅛
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	95			95
Belgium (King) 7s '55	114⅛			114⅛
Berlin (City) 6s '58	81			81
Berlin (City) 6½s '50	87½			87½
Berlin Elev (City) 6½s '51	84¼			84
Berlin Elec 6s '55	79			79
Bogota (City) 8s '45	84¾			84¾
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '58	26			28
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	26½			26½
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	56½			55½
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	55¾			55½
Brazil (US) 7s '52	57			57
Brazil (US) 8s '41	71			68
Bredt (Ermelo) 7s '54 ww	72			72
Budapest (City) 6s '62	76¾			76¾
Buenos Aires 6s '61 (Pro)	77⅛			77
Bulgaria 7½s '68	81			80⅞
Canada (Dom) 5s '52	107			106¾
Chile (Bank) 6s '57	78½			78⅛
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	79½			79
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	80			78½
Chile (Rep) 6s '63	79			79
Chilean Loan 7s '60	79½			79½
Cologne (City) 6½s '50	87¼			87¼
Colombia (Agr Bk 6s '47	65			65
Colombia Mtg Bk 6½s '47	61¾			61¾
Colombia (Rep) 6s 61 Jan	70⅝			70⅝
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	71			70
Copenhagen Tel 5s '54	100¾			100¾
Cordoba (City) 7s '57	70			70
Cundi Rep) 6½s '59	64½			64½
Denmark (Kng) 4½s '62	96¾			96⅝
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	101¼			101¼
Denmark (King) 6s '42	105¼			105¼
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32	99⅞			99¾
Fiat 7s '46 war	92¼			92
Fiat 7s '46 ex-war	92¼			92
Finland (Rep) 6s '45	95			94½
Finland (Rep) 6½s '56	91			91
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	98¼			98¼
Finnish A 6½s '54	91			91
Frankfort 6½s '53	84½			84½
French (Rep) 7s '49	118			118
French (Rep) 7½s '41	125½			125½
Gelsenkirchen Min 6s '34	94½			94½
German 7s '49	105			105
German Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	88½			88½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	82½			82½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	82¾			82½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	94			94
Germ Con Agr 6½s '58 rcts	82⅜			81¾
Germ El Pow '53	87			87
Germ Gen Elec 6s '48	89¾			89¾
Germ Gen Elec 6½s '40	97			97
Germ Gov Int 5½s '65	82			81½
Good Hope I&SW 7s '45	96¾			96¾
Graz 8s '54	99½			99½
Hansa 7s '39 ww	84			84
Harpen 6s '49 ww	82¼			82¼
Helsingfors 6½s '60	89½			89½
Hungary Ld Mtg 7½s '61	93¾			93¾
Hungary Mun 7½s '45	102			102
Hseder Steel 6s '48	81¼			81¼
Irish Free State 5s '60	103¾			103¾
Italian Credit Con 7s A '37	98½			98½
Italian Credit Con 7s B '47	96½			96½
Italian Pub Utl 7s '52	94¾			94¾
Italy (King) 7s '51	100¼			100¼
Jap (Con Pwr) 7s '44	100⅜			100⅜
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s '65	96			95⅞
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	105⅜			105⅜
Jugoslavia Bk 7s '37	83			83
Karstadt 6s '43	71⅞			71½
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59	94			94
Lyons (City) 6s '34	105¼			104¾
Meridionale El 7s '57	99¾			99¾
Miag Mill Mch 7s '56 xw	76½			76¼
Milan (City) 6½s '52	89½			89¼
Montecatin 7s '37 xw	99⅝			99
Montevideo (City) 7s '52	90			90
Netherlands (King) 6s '72	103¾			103¾
New South Wales 5s '57	59			59
New South Wales 5s '58	59			59
North German Lloyd 6s '47	86⅜			86¼
Norway (Mun) Bank 5s '70	102¾			102¾
Norway (King) 5s '63	101			100⅝
Norway (King) 5½s '65	102¼			102¼
Norway (King) 6s '43	105			105
Norway (King) 6s '44	105¼			105¼
Norway (King) 6s '52	103⅛			102⅜
Nuremberg 6s '52	80¼			80¼
Oriental Dev 5½s '58	94½			94⅜
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53	100⅛			100
Oslo (City) 6s '55	103			103
Panama (Rep) 5s '63	86			86
Pernambuco (State) 7s '47	43			43
Peru (Gov) 6s '60	30½			30
Peru (Gov) 6s '61	31½			31
Poland (Gov) 7s '47	80⅝			80⅝
Poland (Gov) 8s '50	85			85
Prague (City) 7½s '52	104			103
Rhine Westphalia 6s '52	88			88
Rhine Westphalia 6s '53 ww	86			86
Rhine Westphalia 7s '50	101¼			101¼
Rhine Westphalia 6s '55 ww	85⅝			85¼
Rio de Janeiro (City) 6½s '53	51			51
Rio G do Sul (State) 6s '68	40½			40
Rio G do Sul (State) 8s '46	70			70
Rome (City) 6½s '52	90¼			90⅛
Royal Dutch 4½s ww	90¾			90¾
Ruhr 6s	78¼			78
Salvador (Rep) 8s '48	106½			106½
Sao Paulo (State) 6s '68	43			43
Sao Paulo (State) 7s '56	59½			59½
Sao Paulo (State) 7s '40	78½			78
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '36	85⅞			85⅞
Saxon Pub Wks 6½s '51	85			85
Serbs Cro & Slov 7s '62	82			82
Serbs Cro & Slov 8s '62	92½			92½
Siemens 7s '35	101⅞			101⅞
Silesia Bk 6s '47	80			80
Silesia (Prov) 7s '58	64¼			64¼
Styria (Prov) 7s '46	94¾			94¾
Sydney 5½s '55	58			58
Tokyo (City) 5½s '61	94½			94½
Tokyo Elec Lt 6s '53	88½			88½
Tyrol 7s '52	95½			95½
Tyrol 7½s '55	95½			95½
Uni Stl W 6½s A '47	82½			82½
Uni Stl W 6½s A '51	83¾			83½
Uni Stl W 6½s C '51	83¼			83⅛
Uruguay (Rep) 8s '46	102			102
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '60	88½			88¼
Vienna 6s '52	87½			87½
Westphalia El 6s '53	77⅝			77⅝

PESETA CONTINUES ITS SHARP DECLINE

NEW YORK, April 14 (AP)—The Spanish peseta today continued the sharp decline that marked its action in the foreign exchange market yesterday as a result of the political situation in Spain.

After opening weak, the peseta declined steadily and in the foren

Local Classified

For other Classified Advertising see preceding page.

SEWING MACHINES

REPAIRING and renting all makes of sewing machines; some good used machines, $7 and up. 317 Boylston Street, Boston. Com. 8537.

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BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Private chauffeur with best of references; in present position 16 years; prefers similar position in Metropolitan district. CHARLES V. BACHMAN, 175 Fenimore St. Flatbush 2-3209.

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HOTEL or house plasterer desires work. P. O Box 432, Atlantic City, N. J.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

BOSTON—Bookkeeper-typist, or charge of collections, long experience, and capable. Commonwealth 2926.

COMPANION - HOUSEKEEPER, experienced, active, willing to travel; references. Address P. O. Box 121, Montvale, N. J., Bergen Co. Phone 200-J.

EXPERIENCED child's nurse wishes position with family (Christian Scientists preferred); good references; location immaterial. Telephone Tillinghast 5-7868 (New York City).

HOUSEWORK—Respectable woman (colored) desires position with a private family; Christian Scientists preferred; references. Telephone Harlem 7-2971.

INFANT'S NURSE wishes position, full charge young baby, well educated, speaking French; no objection to other children; Christian Scientists preferred. Write Box M-23, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

JACKSON HEIGHTS, N. Y.—Lady familiar with office routine, knowledge bookkeeping; stenographer, typewriter; charge commercial office. Newtown 9-8133.

NEW YORK CITY, 144 East 36th—Woman, children called for afternoons, supervised playing, sunny roof garden. Caledonia 5-4406.

SECRETARIAL-STENOGRAPHIC position in any line wanted by young woman; knowledge of interior decoration. Write Box B-25, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

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Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms to Let or Post Wanted heading.

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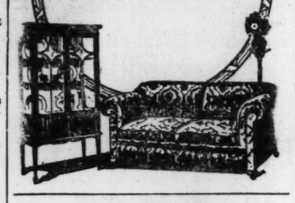

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DAILY FEATURES

All Nature

Chipmunk

IF THERE is a woodpile in your side yard, it is likely that chipmunks are neighboring with you. Stone piles, wood piles and rail fences never seem complete without these many-striped, squeaking little rodents dodging in and out.

These active, sun-loving animals are a sort of connecting link between ground squirrels and gophers, and the red and gray squirrels which build their nests in trees. Chipmunks have inside cheek pouches or pockets which they use in carrying provisions. They are fond of grain, nuts, mushrooms and various fruits and berries. Dallas Lore Sharp charged them with visiting his strawberry patch before he had a chance mornings—but he also credited them with doing away with many beetles.

Black and white stripes mark the sides and backs of these little chipping chatterers of the east; and other species of the west and south are also well striped—with red, brown or gray as the chief body color of their fur.

The clawlike feet of chipmunks are well suited for burrowing and climbing. The animals seldom are seen high up in trees, but they dig long tunnels with enlarged chambers at intervals, which they use as nests and storerooms. During a part of the winter they hibernate, after carefully closing all entrances to their burrows.

The name "chipmunk" is of American Indian origin, and is descriptive of the birdlike chipping notes they use in signaling one another, or in chattering protests if you walk too close to them. "Atchitamo" is a still more imitative name which the Indians used.

A Word a Day

Influx

In'-flux has principal accent on the first syllable; i as in it, u as in up.

In tracing this word we go back to a combination of the Latin *in*, "in," and *fluere*, "to flow"—*influxus* meaning "a flowing in."

We use our word to designate an inpouring, a gradual or continuous accession of anything, the coming of which may be likened to the flowing in of a stream. "Influx" is also applied to the mouth of a river. In the roots of this word, incidentally, we see the foundation of "influence" and "influenza"—the latter having been regarded by the ancients as an epidemic due to the influence of the planets.

Example: "She commented on the influx of Latin and Greek words into modern languages."

Notes and Queries

A (Miss M. B. F. and Mrs. N. F. J.)—This indefinite article when unstressed (as "what a man") is lightly passed over as in sofa; when emphasized (as "I said I saw a man, not two") it is sounded as in late. As a general rule "an" is used before words beginning with a vowel sound, "a" before those beginning with a consonant sound.

Transpire (Mrs. I. T.)—It is regarded as improper to employ this verb in the sense of "to happen." The word means "to become known, to leak out." An event does not "transpire," but news about it may. (Example: "Everyone was happy when the news finally transpired that, etc.")

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Editor.

Key to Puzzle

Answer to Eye Puzzle: 64.

In Lighter Vein

The Appetizer

An eating competition was organized in a mining town. One competitor, a collier six feet tall and broad in proportion, disposed of a leg of mutton, a loaf of bread, and a plentiful supply of vegetables, topping off the repast with the whole of a substantial plum pudding. He was declared the winner, and was being escorted triumphantly home when he turned to his admirers and said:

"Ah, lads, don't thee say nowt about this to me wife or she won't gie me no supper."—*Tit-Bits.*

Modern Tipping

When out walking one day, little Joan, aged four, said: "Mummy, why do gentlemens *nearly* take off their hats when they see you?"—*Tit-Bits.*

Business in Romance

Business Man (after interviewing his daughter's suitor): "I regret I cannot see my way to allow you to marry my daughter at present, but give me your name and address; then, if nothing better turns up in the near future, you may hear from us again."—*Passing Show.*

A Quotation for Today

CÆSAR did not merit the triumphal car more than he that conquers himself.—BENJAMIN FRANKLIN.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Beautiful 'Mum'

Launceston, Tasmania

A WOMAN passing casually along the street in this beautiful riverside city became interested in a group of boys who were peering into a photographer's window. The boys were apparently all of the same age and as each photograph of the many beautiful women was discussed the verdict was always the same from the boys: "She's not as pretty as our Mum!"

Moved by curiosity as to who could be the mother of such a large number of lads, the woman ventured to ask them who "Mum" was, who was more beautiful than all the pretty photographs displayed.

She was informed that "Mum" was the matron at the Glenara Northern Tasmania Home for Boys, Launceston, and that they were inmates.

Seeing how much the boys loved their "Mum," and had translated her kindness into terms of beauty, the woman entered the photographer's shop and arranged with him to have the matron's photograph taken.

At the boys' annual Christmas treat some weeks later, to their great delight, an enlarged photograph of their "Mum" was presented to them. It had been given to the boys by the thoughtful woman who overheard the lads' conversation outside the photographer's shop.

The Children's Corner

Little Kei-fong From Tung Shan

"TUNG nog fan kei la!" This is what the little Chinese boy, Kei-fong, asks all friends, whether old or young, who come to his home. It means: "Please play chess with me." Little Kei-fong learned chess when he was four years old, and oftentimes he will play for three or four hours.

Kei-fong is a fortunate boy, for he was born in a Christian home with loving parents and three older brothers and two sisters. He is the smallest "star" in the family, and of course he has all he wants. His home is in the little town of Tung Shan, facing the glittering Pearl River on the south and the purple White Cloud Mountains on the north.

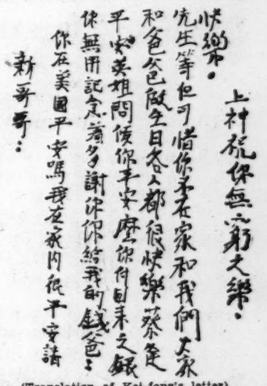
Whenever Kei-fong is home from kindergarten he always plays his part as a member of the family. After he has finished with his horse, or chess, or ball, he places them carefully back in the play box, which his daddy made for him out of an old American trunk. In the kitchen, too, when he knows that Ying Chay, the woman servant, is preparing the supper meal, he will run in and say: "Can I help you?" And if she says: "No, thank you, Kei-fong, I can manage it all right," then Kei-fong runs into the dining room and sets the table. He knows where Mother and Daddy sit, and where to place the chopsticks for big, second and third brother and big and second sister. He has a little pair of chopsticks made out of bones for himself and he is proud of them.

Kei-fong loves to go to market with Ying Chay because he likes to see the peddlers line up along the side of the narrow streets displaying their fish, cabbages, tangerines, sugar canes and peanuts. The tangerines are red and juicy and he likes these the best.

When Ying Chay stops in front of the old woman who sells small fishes, Kei-fong knows that she is getting something for the cat at home. "Kei do nung yat kun?" ("How much does this fish cost for one kitty?") he asks. After everything is safely in the basket, Kei-fong puts his hand on the handle feeling proud that he, too, has something to do.

In kindergarten, Kei-fong was at the top of his class. He could answer the questions first and could sing by heart. The first thing he does after saying good-by to the teacher is to take off his shoes and carry them home. He never likes to wear shoes and feels much happier with them off. When Kei-fong's birthday comes, he is the happiest child in the kindergarten. His mother prepares a present for each of his schoolmates and they also give him some nice things.

There is one sport he likes best, and that is swimming. The weather in southern China is warm all the year around and so he can go swimming most of the time. He goes with Daddy to the swimming club near his home, and getting into an American-made suit, he will sit on his Daddy and paddle as if he were in a row boat. He likes to row too, and never feels too tired to help "brother one" to pull the oars.



上神祝保無之第之樂。
先生等也可憐你不在家和我們大家
和爸爸媽媽在日各人都很快樂。蔡爸爸
平安英雄問候你平安。麼你何日未之歸
你無用記念。為多謝你你給我的錢爸。
你在美國平安嗎我在家內很平安請
新哥哥。

(Translation of Kei-fong's letter)

Brother Sun:

Are you safe and well in America? I am at home and am safe and very well. Please do not worry about me. Many thanks for the money you sent me. Papa is well. Ying Chia asks whether you are well and safe. The money you sent back for Papa's birthday made everybody very happy. Mr. Choy Fung and others were here. But, I regret that you are not at home for us all to be happy together.

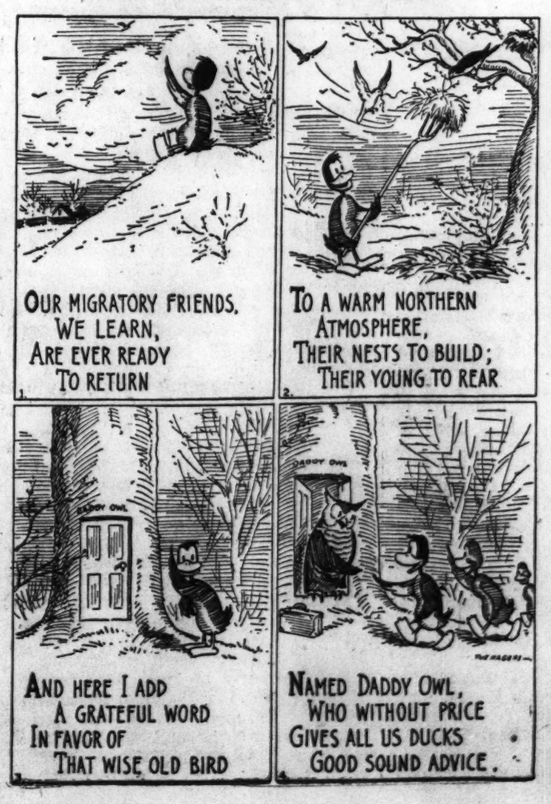
May the God above bless you and give you unceasing happiness.

Kei-fong also has a little home zoo. He has two turtles—a mother turtle and a father turtle. He has a dog by the name of Wong, who always runs with him to answer the door bell. If Wong smells that a stranger is outside, he barks and Kei-fong asks, "Bin ko?" or "Who is there?" before opening the door. The little cat always finds his plate with his meat ready, for Kei-fong sees to it before each meal.

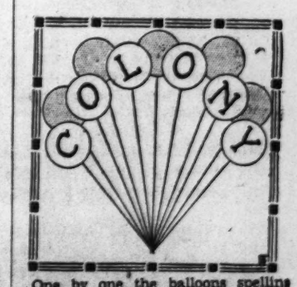
When night comes, Kei-fong, being the smallest in the family, is the first to go to bed. But he never forgets to kneel down to pray, and before jumping into his own rattan-frame bed, he goes to Daddy's study, Mother's room and to brother and sister and kisses them good night. He also calls down from the porch to Ying Chay, "Cho titou la!" "Have a good sleep!"

"Brother Two" is in America now and Kei-fong writes to him every month. Always his letter ends with the words: "May the God above bless you."

The Adventures of Waddles


1.
OUR MIGRATORY FRIENDS, WE LEARN, ARE EVER READY TO RETURN
2.
TO A WARM NORTHERN ATMOSPHERE, THEIR NESTS TO BUILD; THEIR YOUNG TO REAR
3.
DADDY OWL
AND HERE I ADD A GRATEFUL WORD IN FAVOR OF THAT WISE OLD BIRD
4.
DADDY OWL
NAMED DADDY OWL, WHO WITHOUT PRICE GIVES ALL US DUCKS GOOD SOUND ADVICE.

Balloons Puzzle



One by one the balloons spelling the word "Colony" burst, each time leaving a new complete word. Can you find these words?

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, APRIL 14, 1931

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

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EDITORIALS

America and Japan

A VALUABLE by-product of the visit of Prince and Princess Takamatsu to the United States will be the awakening of a new interest in Japan among Americans. The relations of the two countries have been handicapped by ignorance and prejudice, now happily disappearing. Further knowledge is needed to speed that process. Too often America's right hand has not known what its left hand was doing in relation to her Pacific neighbor. With one she has offered the gratuitous insult of immigration exclusion, and with the other the neighborly help of earthquake relief.

In the last few years, however, the ridiculous but harmful scare-mongering of a "yellow peril" in the United States and of a "foreign domination" in Japan has practically ceased, and better understanding has grown up. The improvement in political relations could hardly be more vividly mirrored than by the enthusiastic cordiality with which America has greeted the present royal visitors. Partly responsible for this improvement have been the rapidly developing economic relations of the two countries, of which there is far too little comprehension.

It is seldom realized, for instance, that the United States, although a creditor nation, is, in its relations with Japan, a debtor nation. It buys more goods and services from Japan than it sells to Japan, and therefore has a net deficit which it must somehow settle.

A complete picture of all the money transactions between the two countries has recently been issued by the Department of Commerce in the form of an analysis of the balance of payments. It deals with both visible and invisible items, the visible being the exchange of commodities and the invisible being the exchange of services, such as those contributed to or by bankers, insurance and shipping companies, tourists, and immigrants.

In both categories the contributions of Japanese are more than those of Americans. In the trade account in 1929 Japan had a balance against the United States of $173,000,000. This was accounted for by the great demand by American mills for Japanese raw silk, easily the main item of Japan's exports to America. In return the United States sends raw cotton to Japan which is fabricated on Japanese spindles and looms for sale in the form of cloth throughout the Far East.

The invisible items are less susceptible of exact measurement. The United States owes a considerable sum to Japan for carrying American goods in Japanese ships. It has to settle for the services which Japan renders to an army of American tourists every year. It also sends to Japan the money which Japanese immigrants wish every year to remit to the homeland. When balanced, these invisibles leave America charged with a deficit of $30,000,000.

Thus the total visible and invisible annual debt owed by the United States amounts to $200,000,000. Since the virtue of a balance is that it balances, this debt must be squared in some fashion, and the Department of Commerce falls back for explanation on triangular payments. Japan takes its pay in goods from other countries which owe the United States.

The most instructive point emerging from this analysis, which, it is hoped, will be repeated in respect of other countries, is the importance to Japan of its trade with the United States. The United States takes about 40 per cent of all Japanese exports and supplies 30 per cent of Japan's imports. It is worth pointing out that this trade—whose loss would be almost ruinous to Japan—is an excellent guarantee against Japan's ever seeking a war with the United States. And America has a smaller but still powerful economic interest in maintaining friendship with Japan.

English Takes Its Bow

FROM time to time the English language is made the recipient of a very pretty compliment. One such occasion was that at the end of the last century when a Polish sea captain, Joseph Conrad, chose it as the medium in which to give "Almayer's Folly"—and his subsequent writings—to the world. Another occurred only a few days ago, when the Marquis Merry del Val, who has been Spanish Ambassador in London for twenty years, said that English was spoken all over the world, not because of the political and commercial importance of the British Empire, but because of its being uniquely fitted to express the feelings of modern civilization.

"What strength, what ease, what breadth of expression!" he exclaimed, as he considered the manifold perfections of the English tongue.

But honesty compels the patriotic Englishman or American to confess that the Spanish Ambassador did not maintain his tone of admiration throughout his remarks. Even in the language of Shakespeare there are flaws. And the greatest of these is its irrational system of spelling, which is such as to cast even the bravest of foreigners into something like despair. Or, if it comes to that, even native English and American men and women.

What indeed can be done about it? The matter may be tackled either by altering the spelling of words to suit the pronunciation, or by altering the pronunciation to suit the spelling. The first course has powerful advocates, but one big difficulty is provided by the fact that the educated pronunciation of many common words differs in America from that used in England, while there are considerable variations even in England itself (to say nothing of Scotland, Ireland and Wales), so that the phonetic spelling of London would be by no means phonetic in New York or Sheffield. On the other hand, the process of bringing pronunciation into accord with spelling is already well under way. Even cockneys now are beginning to say "girl" instead of "gal," and "waistcoat" instead of "weskit." In America the pronouncing of words as they are spelled has intrenched itself even more firmly, and along this road perhaps the answer to the difficulties of the Marquis Merry del Val may be found.

Fixed Production—Fixed Prices?

SENATOR BORAH insists that if restriction of petroleum production and importation is to be permitted in the United States the public must be protected against a rise in the cost of gasoline by government regulation of prices. He protests in the name of the antitrust laws against virtually all efforts to stabilize the unquestionably hard-pressed oil industry, and now talks of treating that section of American business as a public utility.

There is some point to his assertion that certain processors and distributors standing between producer and consumer, as do the large oil refiners, may sometimes maintain a too wide margin. But if the refiners' price to the consumer were unduly high, the way to close the gap would not consist of obstructing an improvement of unduly low prices existing between the refiners and the producers of the raw material.

Mr. Borah's theory seems to be that in whatever commodity any regulation or restriction of supply is introduced there must be established a corresponding governmental supervision to keep the price down. No distinction is drawn between an industry in which prices are disorganized by overproduction and one in which they are being exploited by monopoly.

Now one of the very first industries to come in for price fixing in the consumer's interest under this theory would be agriculture. The United States Government has been a leading party to the effort to regulate the supply of wheat, cotton and other farm products, first by purchase to remove surpluses from the market, then by encouragement of coöperative organizations, and now by appeals to the farmers to reduce acreage of staple crops.

All this avowedly is intended to maintain, and if possible improve, the prices of farm products—as undoubtedly they should be improved. But this would probably affect food prices to some extent. Therefore, according to Mr. Borah's contention in the case of oil, the Government should establish a species of public utility regulation over the prices of wheat, flour and bread, and presumably should announce that it will use the 200,000,000 bushels of wheat which the Grain Stabilization Corporation owns as a club over the market to keep the price from being raised. Will the Senator from Idaho round out his advocacy of farm relief by urging this policy?

But that is only a beginning in the application of his theory of regulated prices. Nearly all tariffs exert a kind of regulation of supply so far as the domestic market is concerned. They hold off a certain amount of importation and tend to increase prices. That was what the oil operators sought first. To be entirely logical, if the United States is to regulate gasoline prices, it should set up commissions to see that the price also of every commodity which enjoys a protective tariff is not inflated. The production of steel, textiles, shoes, clothing, butter, cheese, sugar, paints, toys and several hundred other things would all become public utilities.

Before price regulation is carried to those lengths it might be wise to see if there is another way of approaching the problem. May it not be worth while to recognize that there are some cases where control of production is justified, where enforced competition is economic waste, and where business coöperation is in the public interest? May it not be worth while to learn that no portion of the nation should—or can in the long run—profit from the distress of another, whether that other portion be agriculture or the oil industry or the textile industry?

Then perhaps it will be found that more can be accomplished by wise decision as to when cooperative adjustment of supply is warranted and by wise guidance of that business coöperation than by governmental price control.

A Jeffersonian Music Festival

VIRGINIANS, for the fourth consecutive year, are to express their loyalties and aspirations by means of music, holding a spring festival at Charlottesville, a town artistically associated with the name of Thomas Jefferson. Members of organizations devoted to performing and listening, and along with them, groups of college students and school pupils, will combine their talents and enthusiasms in a week of concerts. Places on which choice hitherto has fallen as the scene of the annual jubilee are Danville, Fredericksburg and Roanoke, each favorably located for people of the southern, the eastern or the western section of the State. The significance of Charlottesville as this season's selection is partly in its lying in the central County of Albemarle, but chiefly in its possessing that monument to Jefferson's architectural ability, the buildings of the estate of Monticello.

More appropriately still, in Charlottesville there lived an early American—again the statesman, Jefferson—who took a deep interest in music. Indeed, question arises whether Jefferson did not go farther in study and practice as a musician than has been properly acknowledged. The persons having charge of festival arrangements, notable among whom is John Powell, pianist and composer, would hardly be Virginians if they did not avail themselves of Jefferson's musical renown and devote a day to retelling the story. No surprise, then, that they have scheduled for the first meeting a Jefferson celebration.

For the world at large, this commemorating a man of politics who spent leisure hours meditating tunes upon a violin will perhaps be the beginning and the end of the matter. But to the people who gather at Charlottesville from the corners of the triangle of territory comprising Virginia, there will be a good deal more. Particularly to members of organizations that belong to the State Federation of Music Clubs, sponsoring the festival, the great day of all will be that on which the Schubert mass in E flat for chorus, soloists and orchestra holds the program, and when T. Tertius Noble, the festival conductor, stands in command.

And yet, who will say what is first and what second? To folklore enthusiasts, the best moment will be when native fiddlers strike up with their airs, when banjoists pluck the strings and set plantation melodies going, when balladists step forth to recite verses, or when dancers form figures for reels and quadrilles. For educators, the undertaking will have its climax in competitions of choral classes; for music professors, in production of works by Virginian composers. Five days; and throughout, both the democratic and the aristocratic notes, Virginia fashion, loudly and harmoniously sounding.

Baseball Again

"WELL, Jim, the clubs open today. Going?"

"Can't keep me away."

"How do they look to you? Any chance of the home team finishing higher?"

"If it wasn't for those Philadelphia Athletics, I'd say we would win the pennant. That fellow, Connie Mack, knows his baseball. When he gets on top, nothing short of an explosion will shake him down."

"Guess you're right, Jim. And his last year's team is practically intact. He's after his ninth pennant, isn't he?"

"Yep—he has won more pennants than any other American League manager, and now he's right after John McGraw's record of ten in the National League. Connie Mack, they say, has five world championships to McGraw's three, however. Those Washington Senators may push the Athletics this year."

"And I'm not forgetting that the New York Yankees are going to be in the running again."

"Take the National League, Joe. There's a puzzle. Who's your choice?"

"Cardinals, Pirates, Giants and Cubs should win the pennant. Other four teams should finish second."

"Now you're joshing! If you're stumped—I'm rooting for the Cardinals again."

"Help yourself, Jim. It's anyone's race, though. And that other race—the battle between "Hack" Wilson and "Babe" Ruth for home run laurels—is going to be worth watching."

"They say they've raised the stitches and thickened the covers on the balls. They won't be so lively."

"That means nothing. Home runs have increased almost every year since Ruth started the fireworks in 1921. They made more than 1500 in the majors last year."

"Well, Joe, it's time I got going if I expect to hear the band play and see the flag go up. And believe me, I don't want to miss the first appearance of Nick Altrock!"

"Well, Jim, take your overcoat. April, you know, furnishes fine football weather for baseball."

"I say. Why don't you go, Joe? Everyone else will be there."

"That's the trouble, Jim. I'll be the only one left at the office. We can't shut down completely."

"Greater Value" Motorcars

MOTORISTS are pretty much the same wherever they may be. It is a safe estimate that throughout the Northern Hemisphere millions of car owners now are concerned with replacing their present cars before the most attractive motoring season gets further under way. Consequently keen interest exists in the specific meaning of the general pronouncement that motorcar values today are the greatest ever offered.

With regard to American cars, one authority has adduced some interesting data. On the theory that most of those concerned with such replacement have machines averaging four years old, he has made a striking comparison of the values of 1927 and 1931 models.

In the lowest price level, for example, average horsepower for six different makes of cars has advanced in four years from thirty-one to fifty-four. At the same time, the average price of the group's two-door closed model has dropped from $676 to $564. Wheelbase among the six cars now averages 110 inches, as against 105 in 1927.

Among the most expensive cars, sedan model prices now average $638 lower than four years ago. The figures are $4097 to $4735. Indicating that one gets more value for less money in this type of car are average gains of five inches in wheelbase and more than 500 pounds in sedan model weight. Horsepower has increased from an average of 93 to 117 during the period.

Comparative specifications of 1927 and 1931 models in the medium-price group do not indicate the full extent to which values have been enhanced. Automobiles in this class are fitted with many radically advanced features which do not show up in a basic specification analysis.

The particular tabulation that reveals these interesting comparative data included none but American cars. Studies of those made in England, France, Germany and Italy would undoubtedly show that in those countries, too, greater value refers to quality that is specifically and easily provable.

Editorial Notes

Benefits from an executive order for "more work and less propaganda" in Russia depend upon whether the decree, recently reported, is itself propaganda.

With so many new uses being found for farm wastes, it looks as though in time waste products may be more valuable than the farm products themselves.

Identifying of "ghost writers," as proposed in the Pennsylvania Legislature, probably would help to rid journalism of a needlessly disturbing spook.

Television developers may as well be patient in building their sets; delay will give buyers of radios more time to finish their installments.

A Little Visit From Stokes

WHO should come into my office the other day but my English friend Stokes! After we had stopped shaking hands and slapping backs we settled down to reminiscences. Stokes had come to America at last; he had come to the capital of the nation. We had not seen each other for a decade, not since we had worked side by side through the hours of the night in the rumbling office of a provincial English journal.

"Do I remember Sheffield, and the Independent? Ra-ther!" cried Stokes. "And walking home at sunrise . . .?"

"And those cobbled streets, and queer English bobbies!"

"Queer? I beg your pardon?" said Stokes. "Your American police, if I may say so . . ."

"Don't!" I interrupted. "And now you're really a journalist in London! And—"

"And I never shall forget the way you wrote your first English headline! You misspelled 'tyre,' and 'kerb,' and referred to an 'auto'; why, they had to take you off that job till you learned to spell!"

* * *

"My dear fellow," I responded with dignity, "you are now in a nation where your own orthography, and particularly your pronunciation, will be seriously challenged; where your 'lifts' are elevators; 'undergrounds' subways; 'cinema' movies—"

"And the motorcars, I mean 'autos,' everywhere! At least I've learned that," exclaimed Stokes. "Incidentally, I landed in Canada eight days ago, saw an uncle, and came straight here. This is my ninth day in the New World! I like it."

"What! You haven't! Not seen New York?"

"For an hour."

I gave a long, happy whistle. Here I had Stokes fresh from London with his British bloom not so much as rubbed. I had looked forward to this for years. Stokes grinned. He was actually wearing spats. But, as he took occasion to remind me, I had looked rather transatlantic myself when he first encountered me in Yorkshire. He explained matters that night to Mary, with that ingratiating dimple of his. Mary found Stokes charming, if a little difficult to understand. Stokes took it well when I explained that it was only his New College accent. After all, in the exchange of amenities Stokes gave as good as he got.

Realities of America began to obtrude on him that next morning. American breakfast foods were rather baffling.

"Sawdust?" said I, doling out the customary domestic flakes. "Or will you have your wheat in the form of shavings?"

Stokes blinked. "Why, really, I say— Do you eat these things?" He prodded the pride of Niagara Falls gingerly. "How very—ah—interesting!"

"Not with your fork, man! Mary has some bacon frying and I think you will really enjoy that better. But to get down to serious matters; when do you expect the next election? We just had ours."

* * *

"Ah," said Stokes, crossing his long legs. Mary glanced at us with a sigh. "And you call this showing him America?" she expostulated later. "Now please don't argue any more. And don't lose your tempers!"

"Lord Bryce said—!" quoted Stokes with that imperturbable air that is so exasperating in an Englishman when he has got you into a corner and finishes you off with a classic. Of course we had not really lost our tempers! Still, it was a little odd that he could not see the superiority of American customs.

Stokes was new to American distances. He wanted to "run down to Florida" for the week-end; and complained of the time consumed in coming from Quebec. It took a map, statistical charts and careful computations to rearrange his ideas based on an island which has crowded a population half the size of America's into a territory that you can cross, end to end, in less time than from Philadelphia to Chicago. It brought back vividly to me the picture of the lovely English countryside, like one superb garden, every road fenced, hedged, neat.

"But you mustn't dispute so," Mary said later. "Not even if Americans are 'incorrigibly romantic,' Mr. Stokes. Not even if the British are 'caste bound,' John. In either case, I don't believe it's so!"

"But—" I said.

"However—" cried Stokes.

"That's right," said Mary. "Run along. John will drive you into town."

"Oh, have you a car?" said Stokes good-naturedly.

"Well—it's the way you look at it. It's a Ford, you know."

"Oh, I see," said Stokes blankly. Mary and I glanced at each other. And shrugged. After all, there is a limit—

* * *

I must insist that we really did not lose our tempers. At least, not often. It was merely the necessity of preserving, on either hand, the superiority of our native lands, while tolerantly admitting certain excellencies in the other's. Stokes, for instance, was frankly interested in our domestic machinery. On counting our electric motors it turned out we had seven: the vacuum cleaner, oil burner, sewing machine, refrigerator, floor polisher, electric fan and washing machine! Just to redress the balance, Stokes casually mentioned that he paid one of those competent English maids only two guineas a week to do all the housework, and more, which we did with electricity.

The high mark of the visit came, I believe, through the agency of the fat boy at the drug store. Stokes was impressed by the Washington Monument; secretly rather awed, I think, by the Lincoln Memorial, and, positively enthusiastic over the St. Gaudens sculpture of Henry Adams's wife which, he explained, was not properly appreciated by Americans. But it was the fat boy who really supplied the climax. I waved greetings to the latter one day as he went by in his sport roadster.

"Who is your elegant friend?" inquired Stokes, impressed.

"Oh, that's just the drug-store boy," I answered, "you know; you gave him a dime the other night when he brought the ice cream."

"What! No!" ejaculated Stokes, his defensive mechanism completely pierced. "I gave that—that creature a dime? In a chariot like that? *I say!*"

Unless you have heard those last two words pronounced by a native Englishman, you do not understand the depth of feeling which they can convey!

* * *

"Every American," observed Stokes sententiously some time afterward, "believes he can become a millionaire! That is the whole difference between the countries."

"'Every English—'" I began, and stopped. "But there; what is the use of drawing generalizations?"

"Surely you must admit the pleasure of summing up, in a few words, a nation of which you know very little?" asked my friend with his disarming smile.

"I did that of England the first week I was there," I reflected. "I suppose everyone does. A month later I did it again, but with less conviction and different conclusions. After two years' stay I found I could not make any generalizations at all. I simply knew I liked skylarks."

Stokes responded to this compliment like the gentleman he was. "Now that is true," he said. "Your birds, the robins, the jolly big fellows, I mean—they are very nice!"

"Your London bobbies!" I exclaimed.

"Your virile taxi drivers!" answered Stokes politely.

"I liked the woolly sheep we used to find loose on the Yorkshire moors," I said.

"And from the train I saw snow drifted against a New England barn!" responded Stokes.

"The primroses and the bluebells!"

"They are rather nice," said Stokes complacently. "I doubt whether—"

"Ah, wait till you've heard the rhythm of the crickets on a starlit summer night!" I said. "With the fireflies dancing over the cornfield."

"I suppose one should wait," said my friend Stokes.

"One should always wait before drawing national comparisons," I replied loftily.

"And then one shouldn't draw them!" cut in Mary, in a tone she has. Which, somehow or other, seemed to sum the whole thing up.

R. L. S.

Notes From German Cities

Not Names, But Numbers

THE German, who delights in viewing engineering with much matter-of-factness, does not give to his swift trains, to his great passenger ships and to his giant airplanes picturesque names as is done in America, Britain, and France. Germany's ships bear the names of towns and rivers, or of famous men, its various types of airplanes have numbers. Dornier's giant twelve-engine plane is called DO-X; Junkers' monoplane with part of the cabins in the wing, popularly known as G-38, later received the "name" of D-2000.

Trains and engines are still listed by numbers, with one exception: the Rheingold, a special train-de-luxe running from Holland to Switzerland up the Rhine Valley. This name is not, however, an expression of swiftness or luxurious comfort, both embodied in this train, as one might expect, but it speaks of the sagas woven around the Rhine castles, of Wagner's great music. Another name proposed for a train—though maybe as yet half jokingly—is the Pergamon Express, which one newspaper attached to a number of special trains that the German Railway Company is planning to run up to Berlin in order to enable cheap visits to be made to the famous Pergamon Museum. With this name go scenes of ancient, sun-baked temples and of the romance of Asia Minor. The Rheingold and the Pergamon would certainly be two names for trains expressing fully the idealism of the German people.

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A New German Postage Stamp

The German postage stamp family has received a new member, a four-pfennig stamp, necessitated by a reduction in postage for printed matter. Its light blue color of great purity seems to reflect the clear blue of a wintry sky. It bears the portrait of President Hindenburg. All German postage stamps up to eighty pfennigs now bear the portrait either of the first President, Friedrich Ebert, or of the second President, Paul von Hindenburg. The stamps showing the portraits of famous Germans, such as Goethe, Schiller, Leibniz, Beethoven, which were introduced after the war, are no longer being issued. The colors of the German postage stamps, beginning with the three-pfennig stamp are: brown, light blue, green, dark green, brick red, bluish violet, red, gray, dark green, dark blue, violet, olive green, ochre, brown, reddish brown, grayish brown, light yellow.

The one-mark stamp is green and shows a Rhine castle, the two-mark stamp is blue and shows the Cologne Cathedral. The reddish-brown three-mark stamp shows a famous edifice in the opposite corner of the Reich, the Marienburg in West Prussia (near Danzig), while the five-mark stamp bears a picture of the magnificent cathedral of Speyer in south Germany. The air mail stamps show an eagle spreading its wings, but it is depicted as seen from the side and thus giving one a new view of this royal bird. The one-mark and the two-mark air mail stamps show a Zeppelin airship flying over the Northern Hemisphere.

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"See! Munich's Twin Towers"

"There they are!" is echoed from compartment to compartment, from carriage to carriage, as the railway train approaches Munich. Former visitors to the Bavarian capital, or inhabitants returning after an absence, look out for the twin towers of the Frauenkirche, towers square and high, topped by the round metal caps that are green with the patina of ages. When the towers come in view, the traveler knows that he is nearing Munich. Like old friends, they seem to greet him. Not so very long ago, these Frauentürme were visible from every corner of Munich. With the increasing number of tall buildings, they are beginning to be screened from view. Somehow, the towers seem to lead a life of their own. One does not think of them as being a part of the cathedral, despite a certain impressiveness of the church, which has great forcibleness and dominates the neighborhood, almost crushing the surrounding buildings, though many of these are respectably big business houses of several stories. The towers dominate without crushing. They are a lovable emblem of Munich, and seem to keep untiring watch over it.

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"Hot Dogs" From Machines

"Hot dogs" from an automatic machine were shown for the first time at the Leipzig Spring Fair. Upon dropping three ten-pfennig pieces into a slot and turning a handle, a real, red-skinned sausage, all steaming and delicious to view—and to smell—comes out of the machine on a paper plate accompanied by a slice of bread and a blob of mustard. The automatic machine can hold fifty sausages which are hung in a small chamber through which steam flows, keeping them moderately warm. Upon turning the handle, one of these sausages is thrown into a hot-water bath, where it acquires the necessary warmth for eating, and then slides down onto a cardboard plate. A small pump squirts mustard onto its edge, and from some other hidden quarter a slice of bread joins the trio. The interesting part about this machine is, that its heat is regulated automatically so that it delivers the sausages at just the right temperature no matter how cold or warm it is outside.